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COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR
1953.

ERIC C. DOWNER,
M.A., D.P.H.

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Health Department,
26 Southfield Road,
Middlesbrough.

To the Council of the County Borough of Middlesbrough,
being the Local Health Authority and the Local Sanitary
Authority for that area.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present you with my Annual Report
for the year 1953.

Within the Department, the shortage of Health Visitors is still most grievous, and during the year we lost more midwives, by resignation, than we were able to recruit. We have 24 midwives for 27 districts, and in order to give the proper holidays and off-duty days and week-ends, a very heavy burden and strain has fallen on the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives. While happy to testify to the zeal with which the members of both these branches of the Department carry out their duties, I cannot report that we are affording a satisfactory service, on account of the shortage in members.

In July, 1953, an arrangement was made whereby the Medical Officer of Health attends the meetings of the Executive Committee of the District Nursing Association. We believe that this is a step forward, but my comments of last year are still relevant.

During 1953, a return was made to the important work of surveying houses, with a view to their representation under the Housing Acts, or otherwise. As a result, 33 individually unfit houses were represented under Section XI of the Housing Act, 1936, as being unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable cost. Also 264 unfit houses, grouped in areas, were represented. These representations were presented in March, 1953. A few other individually unfit houses in other portions of the town have been represented, and Closing Orders have been made in the case of two unfit wing bedrooms. The new power given to Local Authorities to postpone immediate demolition and substitute Closing Orders has, in a few cases, proved useful where a house has been sandwiched between two sound properties and demolition would have raised the question of the protection of the end gables thus caused. The Authority decided to deal with the situation in St. Hilda's Ward in four areas, and in this connection two Compulsory Purchase Orders have already been sealed. But, broadly speaking, with the exception of one or two Closing Orders, which have enabled the houses represented under Section XI to be used for business purposes, the other unfit houses and clearance areas still await action on the representations. Other areas of the town are about to be surveyed and more representations may be expected during 1954.

During 1953, Dr. A. W. Hay, Senior Medical Officer, obtained an appointment as Deputy Medical Officer of Health of East Ham. This promotion deprived the Department of the services of a keen young officer of very agreeable personality, who had attained a very happy relationship with practitioners, afflicted persons, and others in his work, which was almost entirely connected with the Mental Health Service, and the supervision of the various branches of Aftercare. Dr. Hay takes with him to his new sphere, the good wishes of everybody in the Health Department.

We have been fortunate to obtain as an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Richard Short, who, before developing his interest in specialising in Public Health, was for some years in general practice. It gives me pleasure to report that he bids fair to establish the same cordial and confident relationships that so helped the work of the Department when Dr. Hay was here.

I am happy to bring to the attention of the Committee, the loyal work of my Medical, Nursing and Clerical colleagues in the Public Health Service. There is, throughout the Department, a very clear consciousness of the immense help that a good Public Health Department can be to a large and growing community, and in every room in this building there is determination and keenness to afford it.

Shortage of staff, and other things, have given us a year not without strain, but I do not err when I report that we are very happy in our work.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector with his intimate knowledge of the town has been, as ever, a great strength and support, and his Deputy and the other Sanitary Inspectors have well seconded his efforts.

My thanks go out most gratefully to the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee for their support and confidence, and for their keenness to promote the Public Health. To the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Sanitary Committee I am also indebted for their trust and confidence.

We have before us the task of making a centenarian town renew its youth and become the healthy and happy residence of a fit and prosperous population. We believe that, granted the same support from the Committees and the same loyalty from the staff, this task will not fail of accomplishment.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

ERIC C. DOWNER,
Medical Officer of Health.

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE,
Appointed May, 1953.

Chairman :—Alderman J. W. WELCH, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN T. MEEHAN, O.B.E., J.P.)

Alderman MRS. L. BURTON.	Councillor G. D. DIXON.
Alderman A. H. COCKS.	Councillor W. ECKERT.
Alderman A. COOPER.	Councillor MRS. E. A. GAUNT.
Alderman T. CURRAN.	Councillor N. S. GOLDIE.
Alderman MRS. H. GUTHRIE, J.P.	Councillor MRS. M. B. GOODMAN.
Alderman F. C. PETTE, J.P.	Councillor MRS. V. M. GRAY, J.P.
Alderman B. RAMSEY.	Councillor L. KNOTT.
Alderman W. RANDALL.	Councillor J. LOUGHREN.
Alderman E. TURNER.	Councillor H. O'KANE.
Councillor W. H. ADAMS.	Councillor A. PEARSON.
Councillor J. G. BOOTHBY.	Councillor N. PETERS.
Councillor J. A. BROWN, J.P.	Councillor MRS. M. SAGAR.
Councillor G. A. COCKERLINE.	Councillor A. E. SPORMAN.
(Retired Nov., 1953)	
Councillor A. T. CROSBY.	Councillor L. THIRKELL.
Councillor MRS. M. A. DANIEL.	Councillor E. VALENTINE.
Councillor MRS. E. DEVENPORT, J.P.	Councillor MRS. A. WAIN.
	Councillor L. WINTER.

with the following Co-opted Members :—

Dr. B. F. LONGBOTHAM.	Mr. J. DUNFORD.
Dr. G. S. LOWE.	Mr. R. H. EVANS.
Mrs. R. VALENTINE.	Mr. C. W. L. HEATON.
Mr. D'ARCY A. BRAY.	Mr. J. MESSITER.
Mr. H. SKERRY.	Mr. A. SHAW.
	County Councillor W. H. LORAIN.

THE SANITARY AND BATHS COMMITTEE,
Appointed May, 1953.

Chairman :—Alderman A. H. COCKS.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN T. MEEHAN, O.B.E., J.P.)

Alderman J. SLATER.	Councillor MRS. E. A. GAUNT.
Alderman L. TAYLOR.	Councillor MRS. V. M. GRAY, J.P.
Councillor J. M. ANDERTON.	Councillor F. A. MELLANBY.
Councillor J. G. BOOTHBY.	Councillor M. C. NEWTON.
Councillor J. S. BRADDY, J.P.	Councillor H. O'KANE.
Councillor J. A. BROWN, J.P.	Councillor W. J. STORY.
Councillor A. T. CROSBY.	Councillor L. THIRKELL.
Councillor W. FLYNN.	Councillor G. R. THOMPSON.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1953.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Medical Adviser :—

ERIC C. DOWNER, M.A., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :—

ROBERT TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer of Health :—

ARTHUR W. HAY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (To 6.7.53).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :—

RICHARD SHORT, L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H. (From 1.7.53).

**Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health
for Maternity and Child Welfare :—**

MADELINE GOLDSTON, M.B., B.S.

T. B. After-Care Medical Officer :—

* B. COUTS, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Assistant Medical Officers of Health for
Maternity and Child Welfare :—**

* ELIZABETH WEBSTER, M.B., B.S.

* MARY W. COOPER, M.B., B.S. (From 15.6.53).

* JOAN B. CROOK, M.B., Ch.B.

* H. K. GEISER, M.R.C.O.G. (From 9.6.53).

Superintendent Health Visitor :—

M. R. WHITE, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors :—

J. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (To 31.10.53).

E. A. CLARKE, S.R.N., R.F.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert.

E. GLASPER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

S. P. HAGGERTY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

E. S. HILL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

A. M. HUSBAND, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert.

K. IMESON, R.S.C.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

E. B. JOHNSON, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert.

I. I. MATHISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

B. MILDENHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (To 30.9.53).

H. MORGAN-WILLIAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

F. M. NIXON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert. (From 1.8.53).

D. NORMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (From 20.7.53).

A. OXBURY, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (To 31.7.53).

W. PAGE, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert.

J. PARKER, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I), H.V. Cert.

Student Health Visitors :—

† W. P. DUDLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (From 8.6.53).

† U. M. GREENFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 8.6.53).

† E. F. HESLOP, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., C.M.B. (Part I) (From 10.8.53).

† M. M. LAYCOCK, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (From 8.6.53).

† M. LYSAGHT, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 8.6.53).

† M. MORAN, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M. (From 8.6.53).

† K. A. McNAMARA, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I) (From 6.7.53).

† R. P. MEDD, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part I) (From 22.9.53).

† J. STRICKLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 1.9.53).

† Employed as Public Health Nurses prior to taking Health Visitor's Course.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives :—

E. DEMPSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Municipal Midwives :—

M. ABBOT, S.C.M.
 J. ATKINSON, S.R.N., C.M.B.
 D. AXTON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (To 9.9.53).
 I. BANES, S.C.M.
 M. BROWN, S.C.M.
 M. BELL, S.C.M.
 M. BIRD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (To 3.9.53).
 C. BREGAZZI, S.R.N., S.C.M. (To 31.5.53).
 I. CHAMBERS, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M.
 H. CLARK, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 M. FAIRBAIRN, S.C.M.
 M. GUILIELTI, S.C.M. (From 1.11.53).
 A. HEWARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 M. HILDON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 N. HILL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 1.7.53).
 L. JACKSON, S.C.M.
 E. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 M. T. MCGEE, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M. (From 1.7.53).
 C. MCKINLAY S.C.M.
 E. MCINTOSH, S.C.M.
 A. OLDHAM, S.C.M.
 B. A. O'CONNELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 E. PEART, S.C.M. (To 24.9.53).
 S. J. SCRIMGOUR, S.C.M.
 V. SMITHSON, S.C.M.
 D. SPENCER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 C. STEPHENSON, S.R.N. S.C.M. (To 3.7.53).
 K. M. TIERNAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 A. A. TOWNSEND, S.C.M.

Public Health Nurses :—

M. S. BIRBECK, S.R.N., S.C.M. (To 30.9.53).
 C. BOX, R.S.C.N. (to 31.10.53).
 E. M. GRIFFIN, S.R.N., Q.N.
 E. O. HEATON, S.R.N., Q.N.
 J. HOYLAND, R.S.C.N.
 B. M. JENNER, R.S.C.N. (From 5.1.53).
 J. KRAUS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Welfare Centre Attendants :—

*J. M. CRAGGS.
 F. E. IRWIN.
 V. HARBRON.
 *D. WILDON.

Tuberculosis Nurses :—

D. E. HALL, S.R.N.
 D. COLTHORPE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 M. J. LONGWILL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 10.8.53).
 D. B. MORRIS, S.R.N., Q.N. (To 30.5.53).
 E. NELSON, S.R.N., R.F.N.

Tuberculosis Social Worker :—

FREDA L. McCARTHY.

Occupational Therapist :—

M. E. PHILLIPS.

Matrons, Day Nurseries :—

West Lane Nursery	..	I. HOWE, S.R.N.
Parkside Nursery	..	D. LITTLE, N.N.C.
Mosman Terrace Nursery	..	M. HENDERSON, S.R.N.

Matron, Davison Home, Danby :—

B. O. NEWBY, R.S.C.N. (To 30.9.53).
 M. S. BIRBECK, S.R.N., S.C.M. (From 1.10.53).

Mental Welfare Officers :—

T. D. HODGSON (Duly Authorised Officer). (From 5.1.53).
 L. W. SAWDON (Duly Authorised Officer).
 S. MOTHERSILL. (Duly Authorised Officer).
 F. GRAY (Supervisor, Occupation Centre).
 R. M. USHER (Senior Assistant, Occupation Centre).
 M. I. HARBOUR (Assistant, Occupation Centre).
 R. A. ROSSBOROUGH (Woodwork Instructor).

Social Worker :—

J. METCALFE, B.A.
 R. BROOK, B.A. (From 12.3.53 to 29.10.53).

Blind—Home Teachers :—

D. BROWN.
 G. REAVLEY.
 J. SMALLS (From 5.1.53).

Ambulance Officer :—

ARTHUR G. POOLEY, M.M.

Domestic Help Organiser :—

A. M. HUTCHINSON.

Chief Clerk :—

W. H. DICKINSON.

Senior Clerks :—

H. E. CROSBY.
 D. W. TURNER.
 F. M. SMITH.

Clerks :—

R. W. ANDREWS (National Service 13.10.53).
 M. ATKIN (To 31.1.53).
 R. A. BAINBRIDGE.
 T. BROWN.
 E. BRUMPTON.
 M. D. CARR.
 G. CHAPMAN (From 7.9.53).
 J. COOPER.
 K. W. COOPER (Returned from N.S. 14.12.53).
 *O. GROSVENOR (From 28.7.53).
 L. HALL.
 M. HONEYWELL.
 A. E. HOWE.
 B. S. HUNT.
 C. R. KENNEDY (From 19.10.53).
 E. C. MORPHET.
 F. MURRAY.
 E. NELSON.
 P. J. PEARSON.
 H. ROWNEY.
 W. D. SURTEES (To 30.11.53).
 A. T. WELFORD (From 1.3.53 to 30.8.53).

Shorthand-Typists.

M. ROBSON (Senior).
 F. BRUMPTON.
 E. EDON.
 M. D. SANDERSON.
 M. SIMPSON.

SANITARY STAFF.**Chief Sanitary Inspector :—**

**HENRY WHITFIELD, Mem.R.S.I., Mem.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :—

**THOMAS E. PETERSON, Mem.R.S.I., Mem.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors :—

G. ALLEN.
 ** R. D. COPELAND.
 † D. B. COULL.
 ** L. A. HARRISON.
 ** L. HIMSWORTH.
 ** W. MURRAY (To 31.12.53).
 A. NUNN (To 31.3.53).
 ** A. ROGERS (To 31.12.53).
 G. J. SIMPSON (From 2.11.53).
 G. STEWART.
 ** F. YOUNG.

Shops Inspector :—

R. G. THOMPSON.

Chief Clerk :—

P. E. TAGGART.

Clerks :—

D. E. JONES.
 D. WILLIAMS.
 J. H. EVANS.
 T. H. THOMPSON (To 30.11.53).
 J. W. KITLEY.
 G. T. HODGSON (From 1.12.53).

Shorthand-Typists :—

MRS. K. M. MILNER.
 MRS. I. D. GODFREY.
 MISS E. G. PROUDFOOT.

* MEAT CERTIFICATE OF R.S.I.

† MEAT CERTIFICATE (Scotland).

* PART TIME.

OBSERVATIONS.

During the year 1953, a survey of the Local Authority's Health Services, in relation to the other branches of the National Health Service, was completed and sent to the Ministry. The Ministry had requested it in a Circular on the 19th of August, 1952, and wished to have it on the 28th of February, 1953. This was done, and the Survey was subsequently attached to the Annual Report for 1952.

During the year 1953, the liaison existing between your Health Department and other Bodies concerned with health, has very considerably strengthened and increased, and it is with happiness that I propose to report to you in some detail on it.

(1) Relations with Regional Hospital Board :

The Medical Officer of Health attended on as many occasions as possible, the meetings of the Liaison Committee which met at the County Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, almost monthly. At this Committee your Medical Officer meets his colleagues of the Local Health Authorities of the Newcastle Region, certain Medical Officers of the Ministry, the Senior Administrative Medical Officer to the Regional Hospital Board, and his Deputy. From time to time Consultants and advisers of the Board in the various Faculties, are asked to meet us. These meetings are of great value and interest, for not only do they promote personal acquaintance and knowledge of each other among the officials concerned, but they give us an opportunity of comparing the development of the services in our different areas. On any occasion when the Medical Officer of Health does not attend, his Deputy represents him. A spirit of very great friendliness and goodwill pervades these meetings, and they are highly profitable.

(2) Relations with Local Management Committees :

Your Medical Officer of Health continues to have no official connection with, or knowledge of, the proceedings of the Tees-side Hospital Management Committee, although he is in frequent and friendly correspondence with the Group Secretary on matters of common concern. In my judgment it is absolutely necessary that the Medical Officer of Health of a County Borough like Middlesbrough should be kept regularly informed of the plans and intentions of the Local Management Committee regarding hospitals in his area.

The Cleveland Hospital Management Committee, stimulated no doubt by a Ministerial pamphlet H.M.C. (53) 87, on the subject of Hospitals and Medical Committees, extended an invitation to the Medical Officer of Health to become a member of their Medical Advisory and Planning Sub-Committee. I considered it

my duty to accept. This is a Committee which meets infrequently when it has suitable matters to discuss. To my mind, this link, while better than nothing, is not sufficient, and the proper set-up would be for the Medical Officer of Health to be invited to attend, without vote, meetings of the Management Committees and be sent their Agendas and Minutes and those of their various Sub-Committees.

The Tees-side Hospital Management Committee instructed their Secretary to write to, amongst others, the Medical Officers of Health in the Tees-side area, asking their advice on the implementation of Circular H.M.C. (53) 87, and the Medical Officer of Health immediately replied, giving his advice. Since that time, nothing has been heard.

(3) Co-operation with Individual Hospitals :

Partly as a result of R.H.B. (53) 87, and also of a Ministerial Circular R.H.B. (53) 53, which deals with hygiene in hospitals' catering departments, the Medical Officer of Health was invited to meet the Medical Committee of the General Hospital, the North Riding Infirmary, and the North Ormesby Hospital. Quite profitable and friendly discussion took place. As a concrete result of that, the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector were asked to inspect and advise on the kitchen and catering premises of the North Riding Infirmary, which they were very happy to do. They reported to the hospital concerned their recommendations.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector, at the request of the Group Secretary of the Tees-side Hospital Management Committee, also inspected and advised on the catering arrangements at the Nurses' Home attached to the Maternity Hospital.

(4) Liaison with Local Consultants :

The Medical Officer of Health is not a member of the Local Consultants' Committee and for that reason misses the privilege of being in close and constant touch with them and their opinions. But the Consultants' Committee has, on occasions, when requested by the Medical Officer of Health given him their experienced advice on various matters, and he well knows that their advice is at his disposal, should he have occasion to seek it.

(5) Liaison with General Practitioners :

I am particularly happy to report very considerable progress towards mutual understanding between the Health Department and the General Practitioners of the town. The Medical Officer of Health meets certain of the General Practitioners at B.M.A. meetings and as he is now a member of the Local Medical

Committee, he meets that Body regularly. Much good results from this. There has been frank and very helpful discussion on a number of problems of common concern, especially matters concerning health visitors and midwives, and it is our definite view that mutual appreciation of the possibilities of help which these two branches of the service can render to each other, and closer appreciation of the difficulties which are inherent in our work, has resulted, and we look forward to ever closer and pleasanter co-operation in the cause of the prevention and alleviation of disease, and the promotion of the public health.

A small but interesting survey has recently been made by the staff of the Health Department. Six streets or avenues in various parts of the town were selected and we considered only houses at which the Health Department in one capacity or another was visiting. The result was as follows :—

Street No. 1—Whinney Banks. 18 families ; 17 different family doctors.

Street No. 2—Berwick Hills. 25 families ; 19 family doctors.

Street No. 3—Cannon Area. 20 families ; 11 family doctors.

Street No. 4—Thorntree. 12 families ; 10 family doctors.

Street No. 5—Beechwood Est. 18 families ; 13 family doctors.

Street No. 6—Central M'bro. 26 families ; 16 family doctors.

From this it will be seen that in times of widespread illness or epidemic the general practitioners of the town have to motor all over the town to attend their patients. This is the natural and, in fact, inevitable result of free choice of doctor and of the considerable shift of population from the centre of the town to the housing estates on the periphery, each family so to speak taking its doctor with them.

The result of this is two-fold. One is that an enormous amount of time must be spent by doctors at the wheel rather than at the bedside, and the second is that as the doctors have no defined area of practice, it is almost impossible to attach the district health visitor as closely to the doctors as one would wish.

The whole question of doctoring on the great housing estates where, broadly speaking, there are no resident doctors, is about to be considered by a sub-committee of the local Medical Committee.

A further conclusion that one comes to is that this is very uneconomical, as two or three doctors could probably, with much less loss of time and great economy of petrol, deal with a street which to-day is doctored by 17 or 19. One is tempted to wonder whether the answer is not a sort of half-way house between absolute freedom of choice and what you might call, 'the district doctor,' whether it would not be possible to agree that say five or

six doctors working in some form of group practice should be responsible for a large housing estate or group of housing estates and that freedom of choice should be given to the public within that group. It certainly would produce the result that doctors working in a certain area would know the health visitors, the district nurses and, possibly, even the home helps and housing or other officers. This would render possible real team work as envisaged by the Act with the practitioner in clinical charge of the case acting as captain of a team of nurses and ancillary workers provided to help him by the Local Health Authority.

Conferences and Study Courses :

Three Conferences annually are normally attended by the appropriate Chairman of Committee or Sub-Committee and a Medical Officer of the Health Department.

These are—the Annual Conference of the National Association for Mental Health, which is attended by the Chairman of the Mental Welfare Sub-Committee and a Medical Officer ; the Royal Sanitary Institute Conference attended by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health (or Deputy) and the National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare, attended by the Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee and a Medical Officer.

In addition to that last year, one of the Department's administrative clerks attended a week-end study course for Public Health Lay Administrative Officers ; two midwives went to refresher courses and the superintendent health visitor attended a one day meeting of the Women Public Health Officers' Association. The Chairman and the Medical Officer of Health attended a one-day Conference of the Queen's Institute of District Nurses on their way to the R.S.I.

I would like to report on the great value of these Conferences and Study Courses. Since 1948, with the assimilation of a number of the Local Authority's Services into the National Health Service, there have been very rapid developments, and it is more than ever necessary that officers and members of the staff should be kept up to date and should have the opportunity of discussing their problems with representatives and officers of other authorities in various parts of England.

The rather isolated position of Middlesbrough, remote, with the exception of Newcastle and Sunderland, from any large industrial centre, would otherwise tend to make us ignorant of what developments were going on in other parts of England, what new schemes of co-operation were being hammered out, and what developments were taking place.

These Conferences have a very great and real educational value and it is seldom that your officers come back from them without bringing with them a host of new ideas which are carefully studied in the department to see whether their development in Middlesbrough would be advisable.

The lessons to be learned by a rapidly extending town like Middlesbrough, from what is going on in somewhat larger County Boroughs such as Bradford, Leicester, Southampton or Boroughs of about the same size as Wolverhampton and Norwich, are most valuable—those towns having in their day developed as we are now developing. A knowledge of what is going on in other parts of England helps us to ensure that the proposals are brought before the appropriate Committee with a view to seeing that Middlesbrough does not lag behind other areas of similar type in the services and facilities offered.

Now the Royal Sanitary Institute Conference, a very important and comprehensive Conference, is marred by its recent development. It used to be held in the last week in May or very early June, when fine weather was usual, and it lasted five days—the mornings being devoted to work—the afternoons to visits and excursions—the evenings to social or study gatherings. Owing to the change to May of the Local Government Elections, this Conference now meets in the last week in April and its fate since that change has been to have, with one exception, inclement weather. Also, the Conference has grown so big that there are only a few Centres in England with good accommodation and so the number of venues is becoming restricted, which is not a valuable development. The Conference now lasts four days and works in the afternoon as well as in the morning and I am bound to say that if the old set-up erred by being a little too leisurely, the new set-up, if one attends the sessions faithfully, is infinitely strenuous, and I record the impression that one does not get quite so much benefit out of it as one did when one had a little time between the sessions to ponder over what one had seen and heard. The inclement weather which prevailed on several occasions militated against the “mixing” which is a very important side of this Conference.

Further, I would express the opinion that the benefit of this Conference would be increased if the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Chairman attended it too. It deals with a great variety of sanitary matters and matters connected with housing, town planning, control of food and spread of disease; all matters of close concern to a Sanitary Authority as well as to a Health Authority.

My view is that the most important thing to ensure is that this Conference is held at a more pleasant season of the year, and if a later date in Spring cannot be found for it, there is something to be said for early Autumn. At the end of April, Health Departments are just emerging from the strain of the winter, and Local Authorities are turning their minds towards the forthcoming elections. It is the worst possible time to hold it.

Dr. Richard Short, Assistant Medical Officer, who amongst other things deals extensively with the after-care functions of the department and the welfare of handicapped persons, attended a three day course at Manchester on Epilepsy and also a one day course in November at London on the problem of Cerebral Palsy. On both of these courses he brought back excellent and detailed reports which were of the utmost value to the department.

The County Borough Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health holds every year a study week-end for its members. In 1953 this took place at Jesus College, Cambridge, and a most attractive series of speakers were provided and resulted in a discussion which was of a very high order. The Medical Officer of Health attended this function at his own expense and in his own holiday time. Since that, the Ministry has indicated that it will be prepared to recognise a grant towards the expenditure of any Local Health Authority sending their Medical Officer of Health to this conference.

I particularly draw the attention of the Authority to these matters, because it must never be forgotten that the Medical Officer of Health is, and must be, a constant student. It is his business to offer to his Committees, up-to-date and experienced advice, the fruit of a close acquaintance with the latest medical and scientific progress, and of his own experience of what is practicable and attainable and best for the area in which he lives. He must, therefore, be a constant reader of scientific journals. He must, when necessary, discuss with people who can inform him, and he must inspect sometimes in other towns and places, experiments which could, with profit, be applied to his own area.

He is, therefore, grateful indeed to his employing Authority when they send him to suitable conferences and facilitate his studies.

The Problem of the Old People.

Our pleasant co-operation with the geriatric department does not mean that the problem of the old people in Middlesbrough is finally or satisfactorily solved.

In the first place there are not sufficient beds and it is undoubtedly true that the Regional Hospital Board has not found itself able to implement the Ministry of Health's Circular on the provision of geriatric annexes in this area.

The next problem is that of the senile dement who is extremely difficult to deal with in a geriatric hospital or annexe and almost impossible to deal with in a welfare institution or at home but who is not, except possibly very temporarily, really suitable for a bed in a mental hospital.

The senile dement is a source of worry and strain to many families, and if living alone or only perhaps with an infirm husband or wife, is in danger himself and a source of danger to others. To whomsoever it may fall, the work of looking after the senile dement is seldom congenial. But here we have a gap in the National Health Service that must be filled, and a duty that must be done, congenial or otherwise.

The nursing and care of old people chronically infirm or ill does not produce the obvious rewards that nursing the acutely ill does. Nor is it perhaps as interesting to the student or to the nurse. But it cannot be laid down too clearly that hospitals do not only exist to cure curable cases or to teach medical students and nurses ; they also exist to care for people so ill that they require the type of nursing and care only available in a hospital, if only that they may be made comfortable during their final infirmity or illness and that they may die with as much dignity as possible, surrounded by all the care and comfort that modern medical science and nursing care can bring them. They cannot be left to die in misery, inadequately cared for at home, or to hamper too much the family life and the development of the younger generations. With a good home help and district nursing service, some can be kept at home longer than formerly, and family devotion to older people is far from extinct in our Country, but there comes a time that only hospital care is the answer.

A very great problem with the old and chronic sick is the question of night sitting. We cannot believe that it would be practicable in this industrial area to recruit a paid service of night sitters. A small voluntary corps exists but the demands are far greater than the supply. For a working man or a working housekeeper to undertake night sitting as well as their necessary duties is uneconomic and rapidly productive of exhaustion.

One must turn for a solution to this problem of the aged and chronic sick to the prevention of the onset of age and chronic sickness if it be possible. Some very great favourable factors have

come into play on the preventive side since the inauguration of the National Health Service. In the first place the fact that the provision of glasses was for several years free and even to-day is cheap, meant that many persons getting on in life were for the first time provided with glasses carefully prescribed in relation to their degree of impaired sight. The result, in enabling these people to avoid accident, to read, to enjoy the pictures and to take a fuller part in life, must have been immense.

Secondly, the provision, free and now locally, of hearing aids for the deaf cannot but have helped to bring them back into the life of the community and to reduce accidents due to deafness.

Thirdly, the high cost of living is an unfavourable factor. We still suspect that many of the aged do not take sufficient care with the selection of their meals. On the other hand, 'Meals on Wheels' schemes, even if only in a small way, do exist. It should be possible to augment them and make them at some future time a regular part of the Welfare Service.

But there is one other service which would in our view retard the onset of old age and in connection with this a small survey was made in our Department of about 300 typical old people. We found that only 81, *i.e.* 27 per cent. of these people were free from foot trouble.

All too often one gets this story of foot trouble setting in, the old person doing very little about it, with the result—loss of locomotion, lack of exercise, the putting on of weight and the giving up of much of their social life.

Having tender or deformed feet makes them afraid to go out in frosty or inclement weather ; interferes with their competence in looking after themselves and performing their household duties. They become 'turned in' on themselves so to speak and the process of ageing is accelerated. We feel that a great deal of this could be prevented by systematic examination of the feet of persons aged 55 and above.

There is a lot to be said for Minor Ailments Clinics for ageing persons, where foot examination can be given, reference made via the family doctor or otherwise, to the orthopaedic departments if necessary ; free and skilful chiropody provided and every attempt made to keep these old people able to move, able to do at least light work and able to look after themselves.

Much thought might well be given to the provision and scheduling of various forms of light work, to which people, when they come to the age of retirement from the more stressful forms of work, could transfer.

The average age of the nation is increasing and the proportion of old people is getting higher. If these old people contained in their number, happy, productive and independent citizens, the nation would be enriched by the products of their work and the wisdom derived from their experience of life.

But if the prolongation of life of the average citizen is going to mean the lengthening of the interval between the time when the person needs somebody else to look after him and he finally dies, then an increasingly difficult situation arises where a heavier and heavier burden is piled on the shoulders of the working population of the country.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) including 173 acres of tidal water ..	7,304
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Estimated Population (Mid-1953)	147,900
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Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1953)	41,249
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Rateable Value	£825,955
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Product of a penny rate	£3,194
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Number of Live Births :—

	Male	Female	Total
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Legitimate	1,523	1,488	3,011
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Illegitimate	64	90	154
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Number of Still Births :—

Legitimate and Illegitimate ..	44	40	84
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Illegitimate	2	5	7
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Deaths : Registered	1,014	832	1,846
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Nett	931	783	1,714
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Deaths from :—

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—
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Measles	1	—	1
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Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
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Whooping Cough	—	—	—
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Diphtheria	—	—	—
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Influenza	5	5	10
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Violence	67	23	90
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Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	—
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Cancer	159	124	283
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Heart Disease	258	239	497
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Tuberculosis	22	19	41
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Pneumonia	55	39	94
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Pregnancy	—	2	2
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Deaths (under 1 year) :—

Legitimate	73	39	112
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Illegitimate	—	3	3
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Total	73	42	115
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Birth Rates and Death Rates, 1953.

	Middlesbrough	England & Wales	160 County Boroughs & Great Towns
Rate per 1,000 Population :—			
Live Births	21.40	15.5	17.0
Still-births	0.57	0.35	0.43
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population :—			
All causes	11.59	11.40	12.20
Typhoid and Paratyphoid			
Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.07	0.16	0.15
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis	0.28	0.20	0.24
Acute Poliomyelitis and			
Polioencephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.01
Pneumonia	0.64	0.55	0.59
Rate per 1,000 Live Births :—			
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	0.00	1.10	1.30
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births :—			
A115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.00	0.10	
A116 { Abortion with toxæmia	0.00	0.01	
{ Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	0.00	0.24	
A117 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	0.00	0.13	
A118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	0.00	0.04	
A119 Abortion with sepsis	0.00	0.06	
A120 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.62	0.18	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—			
All infants per 1,000 live births	36.33	26.80*	30.80
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	37.20		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	19.48		
Comparative Rates :—			
Birth Rate (live births)	21.40	15.5	17.0
Death Rate	11.59	11.4	12.2
Infant Mortality Rate	36.33	26.8*	30.8
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.62	0.76	—

* Per 1,000 related births.

Notifications.—Rates per 1,000 Population.

	Middlesbrough	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	0.05	0.03	0.04
Scarlet Fever	1.90	1.39	1.50
Whooping Cough	3.66	3.58	3.72
Diphtheria	0.00	0.01	0.01
Erysipelas	0.04	0.14	0.14
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	6.49	12.36	11.27
Pneumonia	0.38	0.84	0.92
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	0.02	0.07	0.06
Non-paralytic	0.01	0.04	0.03
Food Poisoning	0.34	0.24	0.25
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).			
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	31.63	18.23	24.33

WARD STATISTICS.

Ward	No. of Cases of Infectious Disease per 1,000 population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Acklam	24.44	6.72	9.62	60
Ayresome	24.41	8.34	17.89	34
Cannon	59.88	13.47	36.01	45
Clairville	13.11	9.37	15.10	31
Cleveland	32.28	10.03	21.48	61
Crescent	21.44	16.73	15.62	16
Exchange	23.87	11.13	23.26	32
Gresham	19.67	11.01	14.85	50
Grove Hill	25.78	17.38	21.37	33
Linthorpe	15.14	10.47	10.47	41
Newport	40.76	11.61	30.47	43
North Ormesby	21.14	11.31	25.33	35
Park	30.38	10.42	15.49	38
Thorntree	37.58	5.31	26.86	32
Tollesby	33.10	8.31	16.62	15
St. Hilda's	35.98	13.51	31.09	35
Whinney Banks	32.63	7.46	18.06	32

ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

- (1) The estimated population for 1953 is 147,900, which is an increase of 700 on that for the year 1952.
 - (2) Live births increased during the year to a figure of 3,165 as compared with 3,098 for 1952. The birth rate is, therefore, 21.4 per 1,000 population as compared with 21.05 for 1952 and is still considerably higher than the figure for England and Wales and also for that in respect of the 160 County Boroughs and great towns.
 - (3) The death rate has increased slightly for 1953, the rate being 11.59 per 1,000 population as compared with 10.81 for 1952. There were 123 more deaths in 1953 than in 1952.
 - (4) The maternal mortality rate is 0.62 per 1,000 births.
 - (5) The number of deaths from Cancer is 283 as against 245 for 1952.
 - (6) The infantile mortality rate of 36 per 1,000 live births shows an increase on the figure for 1952 which was 33 per 1,000. This compares unfavourably with the figure for England and Wales which is 29 per 1,000 related births and with the figure for the 160 County Boroughs and great towns which is 31 per 1,000. There were 115 deaths in 1953 in infants under the age of one year as compared with 102 in 1952. 62 of these deaths were in the neo-natal period or first four weeks of life.
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SECTION B.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Section was under the day-to-day supervision of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health. In addition the department had the services of a Senior Assistant Medical Officer and three part-time assistant medical officers. The Senior Assistant continued to spend $1\frac{1}{2}$ days per week at the Maternity Hospital in return for services given to our ante-Natal clinics by the resident obstetricians.

There was no change in the ante-natal clinics during the year. 7 ante-natal clinics giving 7 half day sessions per week. By the end of the year there were 10 welfare centres giving 15 half day sessions per week being an increase of 2 sessions weekly on the previous year.

Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age.

We have not yet been able to engage a Dental Officer for this service and the gentlemen's agreement with the Regional Hospital Board continues, whereby special cases are referred to the Dental Specialist to the General Hospital, Middlesbrough.

During the year 25 mothers were referred.

MIDWIFERY.

Midwives.

In February, 57 midwives notified their intention to practise in Middlesbrough, made up as follows :—

Domiciliary Midwives of Local Authority	27
Maternity Hospital	22
General Hospital	3
Ascot Private Nursing Home	1
Ardencaple Nursing Home	3
District Nursing Association	1

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

During the year an endeavour was made to bring the strength of the service up to 27 midwives (including the premature baby nurse), but to no avail.

Five midwives left the service and only three replacements were secured, leaving us with a total of 24 midwives at the end of the year.

The Middlesbrough Maternity Hospital is the seat of a Part 1 Training School for midwives, but when Part 2 Training is required it is necessary for candidates to go elsewhere.

The Regional Hospital Board and their Area Nurse Training Committee have been tentatively discussing with officers of the Local Health Authority, the possibility of setting up a Part 2 Training School in Middlesbrough, thus enabling the full training of a midwife to be given on Tees-side.

Number of deliveries attended :—

(a) As midwives	1,805
(b) When acting as maternity nurse	150

Number of Gas and Air Administrations :—

(a) As midwives	1,113
(b) As maternity nurses	101

Administration of Pethidine :—

(a) As midwives	1,131
(b) As maternity nurses	128

No. of Ante-Natal Clinic Attendances 330

Ante-Natal Visits in Patients' Homes 4,812

Booking Sessions Attendances :—

New patients	1,927
Re-attendances	8,119

No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned 307

Midwives employed in Hospitals and Private Nursing Homes.

Number of deliveries attended :—

Hospitals under National Health Service	1,460
Ardencaple Nursing Home	105
Ascot Nursing Home	36

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

There were 103 cases of puerperal pyrexia during the year. Of these, 20 were district cases and 83 institutional.

Causes of Pyrexia on the district :—

- 1 Septic abortion.
- 3 Anaemia.
- 3 Influenza.
- 1 Streptococcal skin infection.
- 1 Retained products and acute bronchitis.
- 1 Erysipelas.
- 1 Constipation.
- 1 Thrombo-phlebitis.
- 8 Cause unknown.

Causes of Pyrexia in Institutional cases :—

- 32 Uterine infection.
- 1 Wound infection.
- 11 Urinary infection.
- 4 Post operative Infection.
- 5 Respiratory infection.
- 6 Perineal infection.
- 1 Local pelvic infection following caesarian section.
- 2 Wound infection following caesarian section.
- 2 Lochial infection.
- 1 Breast infection.
- 1 Engorged breasts.
- 1 Blood transfusion reaction.
- 1 Venous thrombosis.
- 1 Aspiration pneumonia.
- 1 Lobar pneumonia.
- 2 Endometritis.
- 1 Salmonella.
- 1 Abscess of thigh.
- 1 Coryza.
- 1 Pyelitis.
- 7 Cause unknown.

STILLBIRTHS.

There were 25 stillbirths on the district during the year, causes of which were as follows :—

A. Maternal Health Factor	Nil
B. Obstetrical Complication Factor	4
1 Uterine inertia.	
1 Precipitate labour.	
1 Pressure on cord.	
1 Cord wound tightly around neck.	
C. Foetal Abnormalities	2
1 Hydrocephalus.	
1 Multiple congenital deformity.	
D. Undetermined Factor	19

Neo-Natal Deaths.

Total number of Neo-natal Deaths in the Borough	105
Total number in Middlesbrough Maternity Hospital	68
Total number in District	10
Total number in Other Hospitals	27
	—
	105
	—

Causes of Death :—

Middlesbrough Maternity Hospital—

Prematurity	30
,, with cerebral damage	1
,, with cardiac failure	2
,, with broncho-pneumonia	3
,, with septicaemia	1
,, with immaturity	3
Immaturity	2
Broncho-pneumonia with cardiac failure	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	5
,, „ with broncho-pneumonia	1
,, „ due to haemorrhagic disease of the newborn	1
Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn	1
Atelectasis	7
,, with prematurity	1
,, cardiac failure	1
,, with pneumonia	1
Intra cranial haemorrhage	1
Intra pulmonary haemorrhage	1
Spina Bifida	1
,, with hydrocephalus	1
Renal failure with hydro-nephrosis	1
Congenital fragilitas ossium	1
Premature Hydramnios	1
	—
	68
	—

Other Hospitals—

Acute gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	3
Cerebral Tumour (Meningo Myelocele)				..	1
Cerebral Brain Trauma	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital deformity (Multiple encephalocele)					3
Congenital intestinal atresia	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	2
Erythroblastosis foetalis	..	..	..	..	1
Broncho-pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1
Haemolytic anaemia (rhesus factor)	..	..	..	..	1
Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn	..			..	2
Icterus Gravis Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	1
Peritonitis (following operation of jejunostomy)					1
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	2
Prematurity with broncho-pneumonia				..	3
Haemorrhagic broncho-pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1
Anaemia—cardiac failure	..	..	..	..	1
					—
					27
					—

(Prematurity added cause of death in 2 other cases).

Domiciliary Cases :

Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	1
Asphyxia (inhalation)	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	1
Broncho-pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral injury during delivery (torn Falx)				..	1
Congenital abnormality (Uraemia)	..	..	..	..	1
Infanticide (asphyxia)	..	..	..	..	1
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	3
					—
					10
					—

MATERNAL DEATHS.

Total number of Maternal Deaths in the Borough ..	3
Residents .. 1	Non-Residents .. 2

Causes of Death :

- † 1. I(a) Acute Hepatic Necrosis
- (b) Pernicious vomiting.
- II Pregnancy.
- * 2. I(a) Cardiac failure. (b) Hypertension.
- (c) Toxaemia.
- II Pregnancy.
- * 3. I(a) Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver.
- (b) Pregnancy.

Deaths Associated with Pregnancy.

- * 1. I(a) Acute Cardiac Failure.
- (b) Pulmonary Embolism. (c) Gross obesity.
- II Strain of pregnancy and pregnancy toxaemia.
- * 2. I(a) Staphylococcal Pyaemia (P.M.)
- * Death occurred in hospital.
- † Death occurred in hospital after nursing at home.

N.B.—The Registrar General in his return shows two maternal deaths among Middlesbrough residents. One was a case of sudden collapse in a woman of 48 years who had had a caesarean section 18 years before. We had not classified it as a maternal death.

HEALTH VISITING.

Staff.

The year 1953 saw many changes and considerable movement of staff. The year began with a Superintendent, 14 Health Visitors and seven Public Health Nurses in the department and ended with a Superintendent, thirteen Health Visitors and eight Public Health Nurses in the department, five Student Health Visitors in Newcastle and one in Liverpool.

During the year three Health Visitors left to take up work with other Authorities whilst one transferred to us from Kent, and one Public Health Nurse went for Health Visitors training in Leicester at the beginning of the year, qualified returned nad to the staff in July.

Two Public Health Nurses left during the year, one on being appointed Matron of the Davison Home, Danby, and the other to go to Canada. Ten Public Health Nurses were appointed during the year, six of whom later became Health Visiting Students and were in training at the end of the year at Newcastle.

Home Visiting.

The gross figure shows a slight decrease. Visits paid to the elderly have increased a good deal, and those to cases of infection have decreased considerably. Ante-natal visits also show a marked reduction. The continued expansion of the town as a result of new building involves a great deal more travelling and a larger area has to be supervised by each Health Visitor. The provision of cyclemasters for certain of the health visitors has helped to overcome this problem of greater distances.

The employment of Children's nurses, each working under an individual health visitor and concentrating under her direction on the toddlers has helped to keep these visits fairly high, 11,769 being paid to children 3—5 years of age alone.

Care of the Aged.

More and more requests for help with the aged are being received from an increasing variety of sources and yet more varied are the problems being discovered. Many old people are found by the staff to be in great need of care, neglected, dirty and under nourished, or causing great anxiety to their relatives by their difficult attitude and their unwillingness to be advised.

The aim in the case of these old people must be to help them, their relatives and friends, by encouraging the old person in self care, by teaching the easier way of doing things, by instruction on home safety and by assistance with the major problems associated with advancing years and so to promote as far as possible, a degree of harmony and well being.

The assistance given by the male orderly to elderly men in the way of help with toilet and personal hygiene has contributed further to the cleanliness of many who were really dirty and to the comfort of others handicapped or infirm.

The number of elderly persons receiving care from the staff at the end of the year was 629, excluding a considerable number who had received care but at the end of the year were in hospital, some for only temporary stay for rehabilitation who would return to the Health Visiting staff at a future date.

The following table gives the particulars and classification of the visits paid :—

Birth Enquiry or first visits	3,212
Visits to children 0-1 (excluding above) ..	14,250
	<hr/>
	17,462
Visits to children 1—5	27,951
Toddler first visits	53
Special visits	1,038
Neo-natal and infant death visits	129
Ante-Natal first visits	91
Ante-Natal re-visits	47
Visits to aged men and others	1,717
Visits to aged women and others	2,970
Cleansing visits, men and boys	101
Cleansing visits, women	101
Infectious Disease visits	2,723
Mental Health visits	—
Ineffectual visits	5,356
	<hr/>
	42,176
Total	59,638
	<hr/>

Whilst the visits to persons suffering from infectious disease has reduced this year, 2,723 have been paid and 685 specimens obtained.

The regular cleanliness survey has been continued at the Occupation Centre and the incidence of pediculosis is improving, the results with the girls can be called dramatic—only three being found verminous, each on one occasion only during the year. The state of the boys has not been so good, seven boys being verminous once, 12 on two occasions, one three times, and three boys verminous on four separate occasions during the year.

Altogether the number of head inspections during 1953 were 1,478 and 188 children received some treatment, usually of a prophylactic nature.

Transfers of children to and from other Local Authorities continues to receive careful attention, the number received being 262 and those whose particulars were transferred numbering 956.

A number of others have moved and been lost sight of and at the end of the year these numbered 375. With the difficulty of making regular routine visits because of staff shortages and the present extensive movement of population inside the town as well as outside it, many families have removed between the health visitors' visits. From time to time, however, the children are discovered at new addresses in the town and also notifications are received from other local authorities informing us that a family has settled in another area.

Premature Births.

1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
358	296	277	274	258	252	242

The number of premature infants born in the town has shewn a further increase, considerably more infants being born at home during the year as well as more in hospitals and nursing homes. Of the total, 257 were residents of the County Borough and 101 non-residents.

Special care of the infants has been continued and the cots and equipment have been lent wherever necessary and have proved most useful.

The following table gives the particulars of infants classed as premature, *i.e.* weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and under at birth.

Born at Home—143.

Nursed at home and died within 24 hours	5
,, ,, ,, between 2nd and 28th day	—
,, ,, ,, survived 28 days	114
Removed from home and died within 24 hours	2
,, ,, ,, between 2nd & 28th day	8
,, ,, ,, survived 28 days	14
	—
	143
	—

Born in Hospital or Nursing Home—215.

Born in hospital and died within 24 hours	24
,, ,, ,, between 2nd and 28th day	26
,, ,, ,, survived 28 days	165
	—
	215
	—

Child Welfare Centres.

There has been an addition of two sessions of Child Welfare during the year making a total of 15 weekly, a start being made on Friday afternoons in St. Barnabas Church Hall in March and extended to include Friday morning commencing in April. Ayresome Centre, previously held in St. James' Church Hall, closed down in March and re-opened in July in the Ayresome Minor Ailments Clinic.

Number of children 0—1 attending for the first time ..	2,169
Number of children 1—5 attending for the first time ..	124
Total number of attendances of children 0—1 ..	22,305
Total number of attendances of children 1—5 ..	7,034
Number of children examined by Doctor	5,009
Number of children, advice given by Health Visitors ..	24,231
Number of Sessions	676

The following table shows the attendances made during the year at each Centre :—

	0—1	1—5
Newlands Centre, 2 sessions weekly	—	—
Lord Street (Cannon) 2 sessions ,,	2,866	915
Ayresome 2 sessions ,,	3,514	922
Grove Hill 2 sessions ,,	1,583	530
American Red Cross 1 session ,,	3,261	1,136
Acklam 1 session ,,	1,621	636
North Ormesby 1 session ,,	1,552	565
Thorntree 1 session ,,	2,807	783
Whinney Banks 1 session ,,	1,209	383
St. Barnabas 2 sessions ,,	1,586	604
	2,306	560
	22,305	7,034

Number of children recommended for special treatment from Child Welfare Centres	..	..	304
Orthopaedic Clinic, General Hospital	..	1	
Dental treatment	..	..	—
General Hospital	..	..	5
U.V.L.	..	..	140
Orthopaedic School Clinic	..	..	98
Ophthalmic Clinic	..	..	21
Skin Clinic	..	..	8
Paediatrician	..	..	11
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	..	..	8
Chest Clinic	..	..	4
Speech Clinic	..	..	2
North Ormesby Hospital	..	..	1
North Riding Infirmary	..	..	1
School Clinic	..	..	2
Psychiatrist	..	..	1
Mass Xray	..	..	1
			304
Number of Patch Tests taken at Child Welfare Centres and Nurseries	..	..	72
Newlands	..	..	5
Acklam	..	..	3
Grove Hill	..	..	7
Lord Street	..	..	17
Thorntree	..	..	13
American Red Cross	..	..	9
Whinney Banks	..	..	—
North Ormesby	..	..	4
Ayresome	..	..	—
St. Barnabas	..	..	3
and at Day Nurseries	..	..	11
			72

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

An orthopaedic surgeon of the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, attends the School Clinic approximately every fortnight and cases recommended from welfare centres are referred for treatment.

There were 22 sessions during the year and 277 appointments made, of which 100 were new cases.

SALE OF WELFARE FOODS.

The Infant Food Depot is open on $5\frac{1}{2}$ days of the week for sale of proprietary brands of foods and vitamins, and the issue of Ministry of Food products, as well as being the central control for issues of welfare foods to the welfare centres.

During the year, there were issued 57,262 tins of national dried milk, 35,030 bottles of orange juice, and 11,486 bottles of cod liver oil. Just over £5,200 was taken in the sale of dried milk alone, and 808 packets of food were given free to persons in straitened circumstances.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC.

This service was continued during the year in conjunction with the Family Planning Association at the North Ormesby Welfare Centre, with free consultations for patients in the town, referred there for medical reasons which satisfied the Council's medical officer.

107 patients were referred for consultation from the following sources :—

General practitioners	8
Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics	47
Chest Clinics	8
St. Luke's Mental Hospital ..	44

DAY NURSERIES.

	No. of Places.		No. on Register at 31.12.52.		Average Daily Attendance	
	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5	0—2	2—5
Mosman Terrace ..	25	35	24	30	12	26
Parkside ..	25	35	22	36	19	25
West Lane ..	25	35	25	28	16	19

The Council has continued to maintain the three day nurseries at Mosman Terrace, Parkside and West Lane.

The high cost of them has been a matter of some concern and fluctuations in attendance, owing to outbreaks of infectious disease, have been carefully watched, but it is still felt that they provide an essential service for certain children whose mothers must of necessity work, and for other children where proper home care is not possible.

The complement of nursing staff has been reduced to ten units and does not now, therefore, provide a unit per five children on the register.

The average attendance in the 0—2 group shows a slight increase on last year, but the figure for the 2—5 group is remarkably lower.

The nursery fees are assessed according to the family income, the maximum daily fee being 11/6d.

The Matron of Parkside Nursery, attended the annual conference of the National Association of Nursery Matrons at Harrogate.

Three student nursery nurses were successful in obtaining the National Nursery Examination Board's diploma in October.

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

Three nursery classes are now operating in the County Borough, accommodating 88 children.

The classes are held at :—

- “ Grey Tiles ” Nursery School, Green Lane (40 places).
- The Grove Hill Nursery Class, Grove Hill Methodist Chapel Schoolroom (20 places).
- “ Ravenscroft ” Nursery School, St. Martin's Church Hall (28 places).

DISTRICT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

No further clinics have been opened during the year and the number remains at 7 weekly sessions. Certain improvements in equipment have been made and this is most noticeable in the Whinney Banks Centre where, with the use of attractive hard-board screens, the large rooms can be most satisfactorily partitioned both for Child Welfare and Ante-Natal sessions, and for the latter make excellent cubicle accommodation.

There has been a decrease in the number of mothers attending at each Ante-Natal Clinic during the year, which matter is causing some concern. This decrease is the result of the several ways in which a mother may receive Ante-Natal care, and also of the varying interpretations as to what constitutes this care.

At the Clinics each mother receives individual attention from the obstetrician ; blood testing is done as a matter of routine and since July ALL are encouraged to attend the Mass X-ray Unit for chest examination. It has been discouraging that the number of mothers who have kept their appointments for this service has been so small, little more in fact than 28 per cent. There is need for much education of the public in this matter. The response from the individual clinics will be seen below.

Clinics :	Referred	Satisfactory	Chest Clinic	Gen. Hosp.
North Ormesby ..	70	11	—	—
Newlands ..	42	12	—	—
Grove Hill ..	35	15	—	—
Thorntree ..	29	4	1	—
Lord Street ..	43	17	—	—
Red Cross ..	59	14	—	1
Whinney Banks	21	4	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	299	77	1	1
	—	—	—	—
		1953		1952
		—		—
Lord Street (Cannon) —				
1st attendances ..	260	1st attendances ..	342	
Re- ,, ..	717	Re- ,, ..	876	
	—	—	—	—
	977		1,218	
	—		—	—
American Red Cross —				
1st attendances ..	196	1st attendances ..	199	
Re- ,, ..	480	Re- ,, ..	558	
	—	—	—	—
	676		757	
	—		—	—
Thorntree —				
1st attendances ..	98	1st attendances ..	134	
Re- ,, ..	375	Re- ,, ..	484	
	—	—	—	—
	473		618	
	—		—	—

Newlands—

1st attendances ..	144	1st attendances ..	190
Re- ,,, ..	567	Re- ,,, ..	589
	—		—
	711		779

Grove Hill—

1st attendances ..	158	1st attendances ..	185
Re- ,,, ..	525	Re- ,,, ..	588
	—		—
	683		773

	1953		1952
North Ormesby—	—		—
1st attendances ..	179	1st attendances ..	198
Re- ,,, ..	678	Re- ,,, ..	665
	—		—
	857		863
	—		—

Whinney Banks—

1st attendances ..	138	1st attendances ..	159
Re- ,,, ..	572	Re- ,,, ..	621
	—		—
	710		780

	1953		1952
—	—		—
Total 1st attendances ..	1,173	Total 1st attendances ..	1,407
Total Re- ,,, ..	3,914	Total Re- ,,, ..	4,381

Full Total ..	5,087	Full Total ..	5,788
	—		—

Routine Blood Testing.

Blood samples for examination for the Rhesus factor and Kahn reaction, continued to be taken as a routine procedure at all Ante-Natal Clinics throughout the year. Total number of blood specimens taken was 1,182, 170 of which were for haemoglobin check. There were 759 Rh. positive and 242 negative. Only two patients were found to have a Kahn positive.

POST NATAL ATTENDANCES.

The number attending was ten less than in the previous year.

The following table shows the attendances made at the clinics which are run in connection with, and at the same time as, the ante-natal clinics above :—

Lord Street (Cannon)	..	..	12
American Red Cross	..	..	10
Thorntree	..	..	9
Newlands	..	..	31
Grove Hill	..	..	12
North Ormesby	..	..	35
Whinney Banks	..	..	10
 Total	..	..	119
			—

The number of expectant and post-natal mothers recommended for further examination or treatment amounted to 222 excluding the number referred to the Miniature X-ray Unit, particulars of which appear above.

Maternity Hospital ..	..	..	48
Family Planning ..	..	..	29
North Ormesby Hospital ..	..	..	4
North Ormesby Hospital, X-ray ..	..	..	89
Chest X-ray ..	..	..	22
Chest Clinic ..	..	..	3
Dental ..	..	..	25
Ear, Nose and Throat ..	..	..	1
General Hospital ..	..	..	1
 222			—
			—

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

There were 157 registered illegitimate births for the County Borough during the year, consisting of 58 live males, 98 live females and 1 stillborn male.

The following table shows the figures of illegitimate births since 1945 :—

1945	..	..	223
1946	..	..	276
1947	..	..	227
1948	..	..	202
1949	..	..	188
1950	..	..	215
1951	..	..	180
1952	..	..	152
1953	..	..	157

SECTION C.

**PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

The total number of notifications received during the year was 4,324 compared with 6,752 in the previous year.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified, as against 2 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever.

281 notifications were received as against 493 for the year 1952. The individual cases continued to be of a mild type. There were no deaths.

Enteric Fever.

2 cases notified.

Meningococcal Infections.

Notifications of Meningococcal Infection increased from 5 in 1952 to 8 in 1953. There was 1 death.

Erysipelas.

There were 6 notified cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

103 cases were notified.

Dysentery.

Notifications of Bacillary Dysentery numbered 456, as against 170 for the year 1952. There was one case of Flexner Dysentery, all the others being of the Sonnei type.

Measles.

During the year, 960 notifications were received as compared with 3,086 for the year 1952. All cases were visited and kept under observation by Health Department Nurses. 1 death was notified.

Chickenpox.

1,515 notifications were received of which 897 occurred in school children. All cases were visited by Health Department Nurses.

Whooping Cough.

There were 542 cases notified during the year with no deaths as compared with 869 cases and 1 death in 1952. All cases were visited by Health Department Nurses.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified.

Influenza.

There were 10 deaths from this disease as compared with 2 in the previous year.

Influenzal Pneumonia.

No cases were notified.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.

There were 56 cases notified, and there were 94 deaths.

Smallpox.

No case occurred during the year.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.

There were 3 cases of this disease during the year and no deaths.

There were 2 cases of Polioencephalitis and no deaths.

All cases were treated at West Lane Hospital, where full facilities exist.

Gastro-Enteritis.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from Gastro-Enteritis during the year, 3 compared with 8 in 1952.

Food Poisoning.

Fifty-one cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year. In 38 cases the organism was identified as Salmonella, and in 13 cases the organism was unidentified.

Vaccination.

	No. Vaccinated.			
	Primary.		Re-Vaccinations.	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Under 1 year	180	214	—	—
1 year	143	170	—	2
2—4 yrs.	32	39	7	10
5—14 yrs.	32	39	14	20
15 and over	83	88	139	213
	470	550	160	245
	—	—	—	—
	1952	1953		
Registered Live Births	3,098	3,165		
Percentage of children under 1 year vaccinated in relation to registered births	5.81	6.76		

Vaccinations were undertaken by members of the Health Department staff at a Central Clinic, whilst members of the public were also vaccinated free of charge by their family doctors.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The work of Diphtheria Immunisation carried out by the Public Health Department in the year 1953, is shown by the following figures :—

No. of children under 5 years of age immunised	1,837
No. of schoolchildren immunised	585
No. of reinforcing injections	2,300

The following are the percentages of the total number of children in the town who have been immunised in the two groups :—

Percentage of children under 5 years of age immunised	44%
Percentage of schoolchildren immunised	84%

I. Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

Number of Children at 31 December, 1953, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date i.e. (at any time since 1 January, 1939).

Age at 31.12.53 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1953	1 to 4 1952-1949	5 to 9 1948-1944	10 to 14 1943-1939	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1949-1953 ..	135	6,510	12,895	1,902	21,442
B. 1948 or earlier ..	—	—	6,135	13,882	20,017
C. Estimated mid-year child population ..	3,090	11,810		24,300	39,200
Immunity Index ..	4.36 %	55.12 %	60.89 %		54.7 %

II. Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation during the year 1953.

Notifications.			Deaths		
Age at date of notification	Number of Cases notified	Number of cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation	Age at date of Death	Number of Deaths	Number of cases included in preceding column in which the child had completed a full course of immunisation
Under 1	Under 1	..	..
1 to 4	1 to 4	..	..
5 to 9	5 to 9	..	..
10 to 14	10 to 14	..	..
Totals	Totals	..	..

SCABIES.

The treatment of scabies and other verminous conditions continued during the year, and there was a decrease in the number of cases dealt with in the patients own homes.

		1951	1952	1953
Adults	.. ..	— 5	— 2	— 8
Pre-school children	..	3	11	3
Occupation Centre children	.. ..		1	..
Total of patients	..	43	21	11
Total of treatments	..	108	56	27

TUBERCULOSIS.

This report was compiled by Dr. B. Couts. Consultant Chest Physician and part time Tuberculosis After-Care Officer to the Middlesbrough Corporation.

I have no major change to report in the tuberculosis problem in Middlesbrough in 1953 comparable with the transformation in the death rate that occurred in 1952. In general, it has been a year in which the organisation of the anti-tuberculosis work has been improved.

The numbers attending the Clinic have increased, as has the total of new patients suffering from tuberculosis. This number, 364, is the highest since 1930. I consider the increase is probably due, not to a worsening of the disease in the town, but almost certainly to better case finding. It seems possible that, for a time, the number of new cases may continue to increase as diagnostic facilities are better used.

The number of deaths is little altered, being 43 compared with 47 in 1952. I am glad to say that the number of deaths in childhood fell again—from 4 to 1. For the second year in succession no schoolchild died of tuberculosis.

It is interesting to see that in 1930, the last year in which new notified cases were higher than in 1953, the death rate was five times as high.

During the latter part of the year the waiting list for admission to hospital for both medical and surgical treatment became much shorter. This was noticeable especially for children and for women.

It has been possible in 1953 to devote more attention to the examination of persons in contact with tuberculous patients. Approximately 7,000 letters were sent from the Clinic to persons in contact with patients offering X-ray examination and B.C.G. vaccination. 3,431 contacts were examined, 63 being found to be tuberculous. 577 children were tuberculin tested, 344 were found to be negative. Of the latter, 190 were given B.C.G. vaccination. Part of the discrepancy between these figures is due to reluctance to give B.C.G. to children in families where some of the adults have failed to prove themselves clear of infection by being X-rayed.

I am glad again to record my appreciation of the work of the nursing and clerical staff who have harder tasks to perform each year.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Age Groups	0-9	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	All Ages
Resp. Males ..	..	..	..	2	3	4	5	5	3	22
Resp. Females ..	..	..	..	5	2	1	2	..	5	15
Non-Resp. Males ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Non-Resp. Females ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	4
Total ..	1	..	..	8	6	6	7	7	8	43

In addition to these deaths, 14 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis died from other causes.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS.

Age Group	0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	All Ages.
Respiratory Males	1	3	4	8	2	10	14	34	25	30	27	9	3	170
Respiratory Females	1	1	6	6	7	17	30	34	14	14	5	3	..	138
Non-Respiratory Males	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	11
Non-Respiratory Females	1	..	..	4	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	..	18
Totals	3	5	11	19	10	29	50	73	42	46	33	13	3	337

N.B.—This Total does not include 27 inward transfers from other areas.

Source of Notifications :

				1953	1952
Chest Clinic	..	..	..	89	82
G.P. X-ray Scheme	..	..	..	16	18
Contacts	..	..	..	63	31
Mass Radiography	..	..	..	156	148
Ante-natal	..	..	..	5	—
Registrar's Return	..	..	..	10	6
Transfers from other areas, etc.			..	27	12

Middlesbrough Patients admitted to Hospitals during 1953.

		Males.	Females.	Children.
West Lane Sanatorium	..	..	51	..
General Hospital	..	..	46	38
Hemlington Hospital	..	..	8	11
Poole Sanatorium	..	..	52	60
St. Cuthbert's Hospital, Croft	..	..	43	..
Normanby Hospital	..	..	..	6
Guisborough Isolation Hospital		..	4	..
Total	..	149	164	20

Contacts.

		1953	1952
Tuberculin negative	..	344	248
Tuberculin positive	..	233	164
B.C.G. vaccinations	..	190	168
Contacts X-rayed	..	2,436	1,696
Contacts diagnosed as cases	..	63	31
Contacts under observation	..	150	..
Total contacts examined	..	3,416	2,307

Types of cases found.

		Males and Females	Males	Females	Children
		—	—	—	—
Sputum Negative	A.1. (Minimal)	60	28	32	33
	A.2. (Moderate)	118	65	53	3
	A.3. (Advanced)	11 — 189	7 — 100	4 — 89	2 — 38
Sputum Positive	B.1. (Minimal)	4	2	2	1
	B.2. (Moderate)	55	32	23	..
	B.3. (Advanced)	22 — 81	18 — 52	4 — 29	.. — 1
	Non-respiratory	19 — 19	7 — 12	12	9
		289	159	130	48

N.B.—27 Inward transfers not included.

Clinic Attendances.

			1953	1952
Total Clinic attendance (including refills)	..	..	11,803	9,974
New patients	..	..	1,077	972
G.P. X-rays (new patients X-rayed but not seen)	..	..	794	584

VENEREAL DISEASES.

We are indebted to the Special Treatment Centre at the Middlesbrough General Hospital for the following tables.

It will be seen from figures below that there was a decrease during the year of 58 in the number of new cases attending the clinic, there being 685 for the year as compared with 743 for 1952.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Total		Grand Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1952	30	36	134	16	404	123	568	175	743	
1953	19	26	144	26	394	76	557	128	685	

Middlesbrough Cases	..	218
Seamen	..	264
Other Cases	..	203
		<hr/> 685 <hr/>

Total Attendances in 1953 of All Persons suffering from :—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Total		Grand Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	1,897	2,591	494	116	1,361	236	3,752	2,943		6,695

Congenital Syphilis—New Cases classified in Age Groups.

	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and over	Total
Male ..	1	..	2	1	4
Female ..	..	1	1	4	6
	—	—	—	—	—
	1	1	3	5	10
	—	—	—	—	—

Cases under Observation or Treatment on 31st December, 1953.

Syphilis	Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
106	160	22	14	33	13	161	187

Some patients find it very easy to attend the Special Treatment Department, both home conditions and temperament help, others attend fairly regularly and then as time gets on are inclined to tire, stay away once or twice and ultimately cease to attend. A few are reluctant to attend in any case. Consequently both letters and visits are needed to encourage these defaulters. A reminder by letter, followed by a visit, gives the patient a chance to talk over any domestic difficulties, thus the patient is encouraged to attend. Letters and visits do result in many patients attending who would otherwise have just drifted.

A number of contacts (new cases) were also visited and persuaded to attend for check up and where necessary were given treatment.

There were 35 children seen during the year, and of these five required treatment.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, 56 patients were admitted to convalescent homes as shown below :—

North Eastern Counties Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home, Grange-over-Sands	9
Lady of Lourdes Convalescent Home, Grange-over-Sands	17
Proctor Memorial Home, Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham	21
The Poor Children's Holiday Association Home, Whickham, Co. Durham ..	8
Private Accommodation	1

LABORATORY SERVICES IN THE TEES-SIDE AREA.

I am indebted to Dr. Stanley Wray and Dr. R. Blowers for the following information on the Laboratory facilities available in the Tees-side area.

The Central Clinical Laboratory and the Medical Research Council Public Health Laboratory continue to function in close co-operation with each other. Between them the two laboratories provide a comprehensive pathological service for the hospitals, health departments and general practitioners in a wide area.

The past year, has been one of consolidation and broadening the scope of the facilities provided by both the Central Clinical Laboratory and the Medical Research Council, Public Health Laboratory. The liaison between the two has been excellent and full co-ordination has been maintained.

The total amount of work undertaken has considerably increased not only from the hospitals but also from the General Practitioners. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of laboratory investigations on those attending Ante-natal Clinics.

The past year has seen the firm establishment of the after-hour-emergency-service set up for blood cross-matching. Although this service is yet in its infancy it has already proved itself of very considerable value to those concerned and further increases the facilities offered by the laboratory service.

In addition to the routine investigations and more specialised tests undertaken in this group two lines of research are now being pursued. One of these is being undertaken in the Public Health Laboratory to investigate the causes and prevention of operating theatre sepsis. The other line of research is being undertaken in the Central Clinical Laboratory into certain forms of cancer with a view to increasing our knowledge on its treatment and reaction to new agents.

MENTAL HEALTH SECTION.

A Mental Welfare Sub-Committee which consists of 12 elected members and 3 co-opted members is responsible for this Service. The supervision of the Service is delegated to an Assistant Medical Officer and it is staffed by a Senior Administrative Clerk, 3 Duly Authorised Officers and Mental Health Workers, one Supervisor and 2 Assistant Supervisors at the Occupation Centre and one Woodwork Instructor at the Centre for male mental defectives.

Liaison with the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees is good and the Local Authority maintains supervision of patients who are allowed out on trial from mental hospitals or on licence from institutions for mental defectives. Home Reports are also furnished by the Duly Authorised Officers and Mental Health Workers on request from the hospitals.

There is close co-operation with the general practitioners who frequently invoke the aid of the Mental Health Workers and where no action is taken under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts or Mental Deficiency Acts, patients may be referred to the Health Visitor, Geriatric Service or Social Worker.

With regard to cases of mental defect, we are fortunate to have monthly clinics at a general hospital where the Medical Superintendent of Aycliffe Hospital examines cases brought to him by the Duly Authorised Officer. During these consultations, the Duly Authorised Officer is present and gives the Medical Superintendent all the information he has available.

We also have close relations with Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital and frequent visits are paid to both this Hospital and Aycliffe.

In addition to the duties under the various Acts, the Mental Health Workers are responsible for the welfare of epileptics and for keeping a Register of Epileptics.

Occupation Centre.

This Centre was moved to larger and more suitable premises on the 3rd November, 1953. These new premises are only partly occupied as work is still proceeding on the alterations and the provision of adequate sanitary accommodation. About 70 children should be accommodated when the Centre is in full operation but at present the number of children on the Register is 50 and there is a very small waiting list.

Handicraft Centre.

The Meath Street Woodwork Centre for adult male defectives has continued to accommodate the maximum number of persons possible (12), and is greatly appreciated by the boys in attendance.

Mental Deficiency Acts.

Petitions by Medical Practitioners.

The following medical officers are approved for the purpose of giving certificates of mental defect to accompany petitions for orders under the mental deficiency acts.

Medical Officer of Health.

One or more Senior Medical Officers of the Public Health Department.

The Senior School Medical Officer.

The Medical Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital.

The Mental Health Service proposals include the appointment of a Psychiatric Social Worker who should hold a Diploma in Social Science, but owing to the shortage of suitably qualified persons, it has not been possible yet to fill this post.

Work undertaken in the Community.

(a) Section 28—National Health Service Act, 1946.

The After-care of mental health cases discharged from St. Luke's Hospital and being notified to the Medical Officer of Health, continued to be undertaken by the Mental Health Workers on the Department's staff.

The number of such cases receiving after-care at the 31st December, 1953, was :—

Males	..	..	25
Females	..	..	25
			—
Total	..	50	—

The total number of visits paid was 85.

(b) **The Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930.**

The following cases have been admitted to St. Luke's Hospital by the Duly Authorised Officers, during the year :—

Voluntary	..	..	6
Temporary	..	..	17
* Certified	..	..	26
Urgency Order	..	..	—
Section 20	..	..	97
Section 21	..	..	1
Section 24 (Criminal Justices Act)	..	..	1
			—
			148
			—

* 1 idiot certified.

In addition 12 cases were examined and not certified.
Grand Total—160.

The cases have been dealt with as follows :—

Mr. Hodgson ..	..	72
Mrs. Sawdon ..	..	76
Miss Mothersill ..	..	12

In addition, 86 voluntary cases were admitted to St. Luke's Hospital by sources other than our Duly Authorised Officers, and 76 voluntary cases were accepted after being admitted by our Duly Authorised Officers.

The services of the town ambulances were required on 111 occasions and private taxis on 36 occasions. Police cars on 8 occasions.

Mr. T. D. Hodgson, previously Assistant Duly Authorised Officer for West Hartlepool, succeeded, on the 5th January, 1953, Mr. W. R. Sidaway, who left the Mental Health Service in December, 1952.

(c) Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-1938.

The following table shows the disposal of Middlesbrough mental defective cases, in institutions :—

Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital ..	113
Aycliffe Hospital ..	69
Rampton State Institution ..	10
Lisieux Hall ..	3
St. Joseph's Home ..	1
Moss-side Institution ..	1
Etloe House ..	1
Royal Albert Institution ..	1
Field Heath House ..	1
Whittington Hall ..	2
Bishop Auckland Institution ..	1
Howbeck House, Hartlepool ..	5
Manor Hospital, Epsom ..	1
Northgate Hospital ..	1
Calderstone Hospital ..	1
Meanwood Hospital ..	1
	—
	212
	—

The number of patients on licence at the end of the year was :

Aycliffe Hospital ..	2
Prudhoe Hall Colony ..	8

The following cases were admitted during the year :

	Prudhoe	Aycliffe	
Adult Males ..	—	2	
Adult Females ..	—	6	
Female children ..	1	2	
Male children ..	4	3	
	—	—	
	5	13	
	—	—	Total 18.

Ascertainment, including number of Defectives awaiting vacancies in Institutions at the end of the year.

8 cases (7 male and 1 female) were notified by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944.

13 cases (6 male and 7 female) were notified under Section 57 (5), and 11 cases (3 male and 8 female) were notified by other sources.

Of this number, 13 males and 10 females were placed under Statutory Supervision, one male and 2 females were admitted to institutions and 2 males and 4 females were placed under voluntary supervision.

At 31st December, 1953, sixty-three cases (33 males and 30 females) were on the waiting lists for admission to institutions.

Guardianship and Supervision.

At the end of the year, 255 cases were under supervision, 130 being males and 125 females. No case was under guardianship at the end of the year.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The Middlesbrough District Nursing Association have continued to provide a Home Nursing Service on behalf of the Council. At the beginning of the year there were 16 nurses employed whole-time and 7 nurses employed part-time working under the direction of the Superintendent, Miss I. G. Bulloch and her Assistant, Miss M. A. Murray. Staff changes occurred during the year and on the 31st December, 1953, there were 14 nurses employed whole-time and 7 nurses employed part-time. The Home is approved for Training purposes.

Shown below is a summary of the work of the Association based on the monthly reports submitted by them.

MIDDLESBROUGH DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.
HOME NURSING SERVICE—FOR THE YEAR, 1953.

Patients Receiving Attention at beginning of month	New Cases	Total	Discharged	Cases Remaining on books at end of month	Total Visits paid	Ex-hospital Cases
220	160	380	132	248	4,560	7
248	141	389	132	257	4,544	8
257	130	387	138	249	5,141	13
249	126	375	127	248	4,943	16
248	119	367	133	234	5,061	11
234	111	345	113	232	4,411	13
232	129	361	112	249	4,521	13
249	116	365	135	230	4,806	11
230	131	361	110	251	4,618	16
251	154	405	150	255	5,116	21
255	181	436	156	280	5,505	17
280	130	410	156	254	5,826	8

ANALYSIS OF EX-HOSPITAL CASES.

Abscess	..	..	7	Colostomy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anaemia	..	..	1	Cystotomy (Supra pubic)	..	..	4	16	..	..	1
Appendectomy	..	..	2	Diabetes	..	..	11	..	..	..	1
Arthritis	..	..	2	Excision of Eye	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bedsores	..	..	1	Fractures	..	..	4	..	..	..	1
Burns	..	..	2	Gangrene	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Caesarian Section	..	..	3	Gastrectomy	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Cancer	..	..	18	Gastrostomy	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Cellulitis	..	..	1	Growth	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	4	Head Injuries	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Cerebral Thrombosis	..	..	1	Heart Disease	..	..	11	..	..	..	1
Cholecystectomy	..	..	1	Hemiplegia	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Cholecystitis	..	..	1	Haematemesis	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Circumcision	..	..	24	Hysterectomy	..	..	8	..	..	..	3
Colitis	..	..	2	Lipoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES AND VISITS PAID.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.													
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.													
Medical ..	68	1,701	54	1,716	49	1,779	55	1,755	49	1,793	41	1,710	48	1,868	43	1,919	54	1,835	69	2,122	67	2,231	52	2,528	
Surgical	9	637	14	577	13	650	11	611	11	641	13	540	15	622	10	713	6	628	15	693	14	690	5	705
Pneumonia ..	16	97	23	107	14	114	9	68	7	25	3	43	8	45	7	45	3	21	7	46	10	81	10	66	
Tuberculosis ..	23	506	33	826	31	1,332	30	1,269	23	1,178	25	832	19	700	29	749	21	776	26	796	42	1,011	20	1,003	
Diabetes ..	4	778	2	721	1	727	5	744	3	726	2	698	1	677	5	653	6	663	3	698	2	672	7	715	
Children under 5	17	97	3	48	1	40	4	42	1	49	5	30	9	17	5	67	12	42	13	80	9	122	5	68	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	—	2	8	—	26	1	9	1	9	2	19	—	—	
Gynaecological ..	1	40	1	24	1	30	—	25	—	9	2	34	3	56	1	26	2	28	—	8	2	19	—	6	
Maternity and Midwifery ..	5	59	—	5	—	—	—	1	10	2	18	—	11	1	15	1	7	1	11	1	34	2	38		
Miscarriage ..	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Special Injections	16	498	11	423	19	359	12	326	23	496	18	405	24	437	15	513	25	528	18	509	30	467	29	536	
Erysipelas ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	—	—	—
Casual Visits ..	—	137	—	97	—	105	—	103	—	118	—	101	—	80	—	81	—	143	—	145	—	161	—	—	
	160	4,560	141	4,544	130	5,141	126	4,943	119	5,061	111	4,411	129	4,521	116	4,806	131	4,618	154	5,116	181	5,505	130	5,826	

NURSING STAFF.

Whole-time.

7

Part-time.

At 31st December, 1953

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Ambulance Service continued to operate as in previous years, with two ambulances stationed at West Lane Hospital for infectious disease calls.

The number of calls on the ambulance service was again in excess of those for previous years. The total number of patients carried exceeded the number for any previous year.

The vehicle strength was increased by the addition of one sitting case car, the total strength now being 9 Ambulances, 1 sitting case ambulance and 4 sitting case cars.

The Ambulance Service personnel comprised :—

1 Ambulance Officer, 1 Ambulance Clerk (appointed 14th Jan., 1953), 12 Male Drivers, 4 Male driver/attendants, 3 male attendants, 4 female attendants, 1 male telephonist, 1 male telephonist/attendant and 2 female telephonists.

The Ambulance Service telephonists continued to operate the General Hospital telephone switchboard from 5 p.m. to 9 a.m. Monday to Friday, and 12 noon on Saturday until 9 a.m. Monday.

The following figures show the number of cases dealt with in 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953.

1950	1951	1952	1953
—	—	—	—
19,688	25,392	33,648	37,138

An analysis of the 1953 total number of patients carried is shown in the following table :—

PUBLIC AMBULANCE SERVICE

1953

	Number of Journeys	PATIENTS CARRIED										CATEGORIES OF PATIENTS CARRIED										MILEAGE			PETROL			OIL														
		Recumbent Cases	Sitting Cases	Patients Carried in Ambulances		Patients Carried in Sitting Case Vehicles		Recumbent Cases in Ambulances		Sitting Cases in Ambulances		Recumbent Cases in Sitting Case Vehicles		Sitting Cases in Sitting Case Vehicles		Patients Carried Outside the Borough Boundary		Not Required and Other Services		Street Accidents	Street Illnesses	Works Accidents	Home Accidents	Works Illnesses	Maternity Cases	Obstetrical Flying Squad Cases	Mental Cases	House to House Transfers	Hospital to Hospital Transfers	Out-Patients	Admissions to Hospital	Discharges from Hospital	West Lane Hospital Cases	TOTAL	Ambulances	Sitting Case Vehicles	West Lane Hospital Ambulance	Total	Ambulances	Sitting Case Vehicles	Total	Ambulances
JANUARY	1,492	714	2,377	2,286	805	701	1,585	13	792	346	134	47	18	46	16	16	45	6	14	4	165	1,688	364	516	146	3,091	7,765	3,589	480	11,834	577	194	771	74	12	86						
FEBRUARY	1,428	725	2,174	2,012	887	700	1,312	25	862	300	127	45	21	45	14	14	58	5	12	7	158	1,601	320	472	127	2,899	6,761	3,224	388	10,373	544	204	748	55	15	70						
MARCH	1,626	741	2,532	2,234	1,039	732	1,502	9	1,030	354	142	47	19	51	20	7	61	3	15	6	176	1,854	343	507	164	3,273	7,377	4,144	399	11,920	574	237	811	95	20	115						
APRIL	1,488	618	2,441	2,024	1,035	612	1,412	6	1,029	324	84	42	21	40	7	10	67	7	10	5	151	1,741	293	505	160	3,059	6,221	4,650	382	11,253	493	249	742	48	12	60						
MAY	1,586	776	2,487	2,250	1,013	757	1,493	19	994	358	124	72	15	52	24	5	68	3	2	—	210	1,675	343	636	158	3,263	7,822	3,850	384	12,056	557	218	775	66	1	67						
JUNE	1,485	688	2,357	2,037	1,008	675	1,362	13	995	271	116	67	27	40	16	11	41	4	17	6	233	1,711	263	499	110	3,045	7,321	4,134	371	11,826	526	221	747	70	22	92						
JULY	1,523	658	2,575	2,108	1,125	648	1,460	10	1,115	271	131	81	15	44	18	14	53	3	27	5	209	1,773	290	584	117	3,233	7,333	4,746	283	12,362	514	283	797	50	11	61						
AUGUST	1,403	669	2,244	1,918	995	660	1,258	9	986	269	131	76	28	54	17	8	60	7	17	3	190	1,538	262	536	117	2,913	6,557	4,860	397	11,814	456	264	720	48	18	66						
SEPTEMBER	1,451	700	2,280	1,929	1,051	685	1,244	15	1,036	283	127	58	14	39	13	6	55	4	8	3	200	1,681	276	496	127	2,980	6,620	4,334	342	11,296	464	241	705	49	7	56						
OCTOBER	1,475	774	2,187	2,082	879	762	1,320	12	867	291	148	61	16	50	17	13	53	4	10	4	188	1,598	285	514	148	2,961	7,517	3,854	439	11,810	560	218	778	47	20	67						
NOVEMBER	1,530	780	2,294	1,973	1,101	769	1,204	11	1,090	252	137	50	22	43	8	16	56	3	7	4	183	1,779	317	444	142	3,074	6,441	4,458	437	11,336	505	258	763	46	26	72						
DECEMBER	1,668	862	2,485	2,025	1,322	843	1,182	19	1,303	255	153	55	24	46	21	13	61	—	10	2	165	1,870	383	539	158	3,347	6,911	4,823	433	12,167	586	308	864	41	20	61						
TOTAL	18,155	8,705	28,433	24,878	12,260	8,544	16,334	101	12,099	3,574	1,554	701	240	550	191	133	678	49	149	49	2,228	20,509	3,739	6,248	1,674	37,138	84,646	50,666	4,735	140,047	6,326	2,895	9,221	689	184	873						

(Gallons) (Pints)

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Throughout the year the Domestic Help Service has continued to give assistance in cases of general illness, maternity and to the chronic sick, aged and infirm.

The demand for the services of the Home Help has increased considerably over the year in all types of cases, of these 95% were chronic sick, aged and infirm.

Several letters of appreciation were received during the year about the kindness and efficiency of members of the staff.

Enquiries for domestic help numbered 512 during the year as compared with 456 in 1952 and 426 in 1951. The majority of the enquiries received is still from patients and relatives but the number coming from other sources is increasing.

		1950	1951	1952	1953
Patients and Relatives	..	65%	60%	55%	53%
Doctors	.. .. ..	7%	10%	7%	7%
National Assistance Board	..	10%	12%	11%	8%
District Nursing Association		—	3%	3%	1%
Health Department	..	9%	10%	18%	25%
Hospitals	.. .. ..	1%	1%	4%	3%
Others	.. .. ..	8%	4%	2%	3%

Ninety nine patients booked a home help for confinements, compared with 99 in 1952, and 118 in 1951, only 68 had the services of a home help. Thirty one cases were cancelled. It is not possible to give the reason for all 31 cancellations as in the majority of cases no notification of cancellation was received at the office. Of those who gave reasons 4 were on account of charge, 9 made private arrangements, and 2 were admitted to the Maternity Hospital. Of the 68 cases covered :—

4 had Full-time for 3 weeks

46	,,	,,	,,	2	,,
12	,,	,,	,,	1 week	
2	,,	Half-time	,,	2 weeks	
3	,,	,,	,,	1 week	
1	,,	Part-time	,,	1	,,

The following table shows the cases attended during 1953 :—

	T.B. Cases	General	Mat.	M.D.	Aged & Chronic Sick	Total	Total 1952	Total 1951
On books 1.1.53 ..	8	18	1	—	181	208	196	112
New cases started ..	23	101	64	—	203	391	330	382
Cases completed ..	20	99	65	—	189	373	318	299
On books 31.12.53 ..	11	20	—	—	195	226	208	195

The number of home helps employed varied from 64 at the beginning of the year to 67 at the end of 1953.

Of the 67 helps ; 31 are available full-time and 36 part-time.

1,007 visits were made by the Organiser during the year.

NURSING HOMES.

	No. of Homes.	No of beds provided for : Maternity.	Others.	Total.
Homes first registered during the year ..	—	—	—	—
Homes on the Register at the end of the year	5	22	47	69

DEATHS IN REGISTERED NURSING HOMES IN MIDDLESBROUGH DURING 1953.

0—65	65—75	75—85	85 & over
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
2 3	4 6	3 14	1 8

Males	..	..	10
Females	..	..	31
Total	..	..	41

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Care of Old People.

It was unnecessary to take proceedings under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act during the year, though in two instances the preliminaries were started. In each case before Court proceedings were instituted, the elderly person consented to go voluntarily to an institution.

As so often happens, they had been allowed to sink slowly in the abyss of self-neglect and mental sloth ; normal habits of cleanliness and hygiene were forgotten and this was associated with suspicion and fear and the early symptoms of senile dementia.

The services which can be provided in the care of the aged are varied and invaluable. The Health Visiting Service can provide friendly supervision, detect the early signs of deterioration and help to furnish the remedy. The burden of housework can be lightened by the services of the home help, social problems can be eased by the Social Worker and the problems of mental health relieved by the Mental Health Worker. In addition, the Welfare Services provide beds and bedding, fireguards and innumerable other accessories required for this difficult problem.

Last, but by no means least, the services of the voluntary societies are invoked, e.g. "Meals on Wheels" provide extra nourishment and the Community Council and Darby and Joan Clubs help to solve the problem of loneliness.

Epileptics and Spastics.

A comprehensive survey on the incidence of cerebral palsy and epilepsy, not only in Middlesbrough but in the adjacent communities of Tees-side is taking place. When completed it will be included in either the Annual Report for 1954 or submitted as a separate report in the interim. Briefly, the following numbers of spastics and epileptics are known to us :—

(1) Under School Age :

Attending hospital	4
Attending orthopaedic clinic	1
Attending Children's Specialist	1
Blind and mental defective at home	2
	— 8

(2) Of School Age :

Attending ordinary school	10
Receiving home teaching	1
Attending special school	8
Awaiting residential school vacancy	1
Attending hospital	4
Attending occupation centre	4
Awaiting examination	1
? ineducable	2
	—

(3) Adults, 4 : Juveniles, 2 :

Adults employed .. .	3
Adults unemployable .. .	1
	— 4

Juveniles unemployable attending

occupation centre .. .	2
	— 2

We are satisfied that we have fairly accurate knowledge of the number in the town under 16.

We frankly admit that there are probably a number of older spastics either employed or living happily at home, to whom our attention has never been directed.

Care of the Blind.

Under the provisions of Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Council have continued to promote the welfare of the blind. At present two Home Visitor/Teachers are employed full time in the Borough on the care of the blind and one Home Visitor/Teacher on the combined duty of caring for the partially-sighted and the blind.

In accordance with the request made by the Ministry in Circular 2/53 and Circular 1/54, I record hereunder information regarding the admission of persons to the Register for the Blind and the Register for the Partially-Sighted.

Thirty-three blind persons were notified on Forms B.D. 8 and registered during 1953. From this number it was recommended under paragraphs 7(c) of the Form B.D. 8 that eight should have treatment and twenty-five no treatment. Of the eight recommended for treatment four, (3 cataract, 1 glaucoma) refused to comply with the recommendation.

The number of partially-sighted persons registered during the year was thirteen, eight being recommended for no treatment and five for treatment. Two of the cases notified suffered from double defects. Where treatment was recommended only one accepted.

No case of Retrolental Fibroplasia was reported and no notification received under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926-37.

Follow-up of Registered Blind Persons.

Number of Blind Persons registered during 1953 — 33

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D. 8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrobulbar Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment	1 at 94 yrs. 1 at 92 yrs. 1 at 86 yrs. 1 at 83 yrs. 2 at 76 yrs. 1 at 66 yrs. 1 at 64 yrs.	1 at 80 yrs. 1 at 63 yrs.		1 at 88 yrs. 3 at 82 yrs. 1 at 80 yrs. 1 at 78 yrs. 1 at 76 yrs. 3 at 74 yrs. 1 at 73 yrs. 1 at 71 yrs. 1 at 68 yrs. 1 at 67 yrs. 1 at 62 yrs.
	Total 8	Total 2		Total 15
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	1 at 83 yrs. (Surgical) 1 at 81 yrs. (Surgical) 1 at 79 yrs. (Surgical) 1 at 69 yrs. (Surgical)	1 at 74 yrs. (medical)		1 at 50 yrs. (Surgical) 1 at 40 yrs. (Surgical) 1 at 2 yrs. (Educational)
	Total 4 (Surgical)	Total 1 (Medical)		Total 2 (Surgical) & 1 (Educational)
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.	1 aged 83 years (Surgical)			1 aged 50 years (Surgical) 1 aged 40 years (Surgical) Total 2 (Surgical)
	Total 1 (Surgical)			

Follow-up of Registered Partially Sighted Persons.

Number of cases registered during 1953 — 13.

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D. 8 recommended :—	* Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrobulbar Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment	1 aged 81 yrs.	1 aged 72 yrs.		1 aged 80 yrs. 1 aged 81 yrs. 1 aged 76 yrs. 1 aged 63 yrs. 1 aged 55 yrs.
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	1 aged 80 yrs. (Surgical) 1 aged 83 yrs. (Optical) 1 aged 78 yrs. (Optical)			1 aged 41 yrs. (Optical)
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.	1 aged 80 yrs. (Surgical)			

* One case was registered (aged 75 yrs.) when the causes of disability were Cataract and Glaucoma. No treatment was recommended.
 One case was registered (aged 73 yrs.) when the causes of disability were Cataract and Hypermetropia. Both surgical and optical treatment were recommended.

Social Worker.

During the period, 16th March to 31st October, the post of Social Worker was taken over by Mrs. R. Brook, while Miss Metcalf completed a Study Course at the Institute of Almoners.

The work of the Social Worker has increased steadily through the year. The main emphasis of the work continues to centre around the elderly. It has been possible to extend the scheme for arranging for suitable young couples in urgent need of accommodation to live in with old people in poor health and the results have proved most satisfactory.

During the year, the Social Worker attended the meetings of the Cleveland and Middlesbrough Association for Moral Welfare as a representative of the Health Department.

227 new cases have been referred during the year as follows :—

Medical Officer of Health	47
Superintendent Health Visitor	23
Supervisor of Midwives	11
Domestic Help Organiser	16
Duly Authorised Officers	12
Social Worker	62
General Practitioners	12
Hospitals	14
Housing Officer	8
Probation Officers	6
Middlesbrough Community Council ..	3
Others	13

Categories into which these cases have fallen and the nature of help required can be divided as follows :—

Geriatric care	77
Social Investigations	57
Maternity and Child Welfare	34
Matrimonial	9
Accommodation	32
Financial	1
Hospital Treatment	4
Employment	3
Miscellaneous	10
Number of home visits	1,154
Number of Hospitals and Institution visits	84
Number of office interviews ..	266

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Four Exhibition topics supplied by the Central Council for Health Education during the year have been displayed in cinemas and other public buildings and infant welfare centres.

Frequent lectures are given by the Medical, Nursing and Sanitary inspectorial staff of the Health Department.

Home Accidents.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Secretary of the Local Home Accidents Committee, a Body which meets monthly and which is composed of representatives of many clubs and associations throughout the town, who re-lay the information presented to them to the organisations they represent.

All home accidents are returned to the Health Department by the hospitals, fire brigade, the police and other sources of information. These are carefully studied and reports analysing the causes and suggesting means of prevention, are laid before the Committee monthly. The Press is present at the Committee and never fails to comment vigorously on the month's statistics.

SECTION D.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. T. S. R. Winter, Engineer and General Manager of the Tees Valley Water Board, for the following report :—

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Twelve bacteriological samples of the raw water were examined per month. The water supply is examined as it leaves the treatment works and at various points in the distribution system. Over 100 samples per month of the treated water were taken for bacteriological examination, and the results showed the supply to be of satisfactory purity throughout the year. A summary of analysis is enclosed for the treated water from the two supplies to Middlesbrough, the Lartington Gravitation Supply and the River Tees Supply, Darlington.

The water is not liable to have any plumbo-solvent action.

The water is purified by slow sand filtration followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine. Water left standing in open service reservoirs is also treated with ammonia and chlorine before passing into the distribution system.

Census population of Middlesbrough .. .	147,336
Number of houses supplied 31.3.53 .. .	42,190

LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY.

Summary of Results—1953.

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million.

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
pH	7.0	7.3	6.8
Colour (Hazen Units)	90	200	35
Total Solids	85	110	75
Free Carbon Dioxide	5.5	9	3
Chloride	6.5	8	5
Alkalinity	35	40	20
Total Hardness	50	55	40
Temporary Hardness (Carbonate Hardness) ..	35	40	20
Permanent Hardness (Non-Carbonate Hardness) ..	15	20	10
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.2	1.2	Nil
Nitrogen in Nitrites	<0.01	0.01	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.033	0.170	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.070	0.140	0.030
Oxygen Absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°C.	7.7	14.0	4.0
Iron	0.10	0.30	0.03
Turbidity	<3	<3	Nil
Conductivity	110	140	90

< = Less than.

Bacteriological Results.

Colony Count per ml. at 37°C. after 1 day	4	12	Nil
Colony Count per ml. at 37°C. after 2 days	6	17	1
Colony Count per ml. at 20°C. after 3 days	4	13	Nil
Percentage of samples giving Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml...			1.0
Percentage of samples giving B. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.			0.5

RIVER TEES SUPPLY, DARLINGTON.

Summary of Results—1953.

Chemical Results expressed as parts per million.

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
pH	7.4	8.1	7.1
Colour (Hazen Units)	65	170	22
Total Solids	135	200	80
Free Carbon Dioxide	4	8	Trace
Chloride	7.5	12	4
Alkalinity	65	120	30
Total Hardness	90	155	50
Temporary Hardness (Carbonate Hardness)	65	120	30
Permanent Hardness (Non-Carbonate Hardness)	25	35	10
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.6	3.6	Nil
Nitrogen in Nitrites	<0.01	0.01	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.028	0.120	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.065	0.120	Nil
Oxygen Absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37°C.	5.8	12.3	1.7
Iron	0.05	0.22	Nil
Turbidity	<3	<3	Nil
Conductivity	190	300	105

< = Less than.

Bacteriological Results.

Colony Count per ml. at 37°C. after 1 day	8	18	1
Colony Count per ml. at 37°C. after 2 days	13	60	2
Colony Count per ml. at 20°C. after 3 days	9	30	1
Percentage of samples giving a Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.			0.4
Percentage of samples giving B. Coli (Type I) per 100 ml.			Nil

PUBLIC BATHS.

I am obliged to Mr. Sidney Fisher, the Baths Superintendent, for the following information :—

The attendances at the Central Baths and the Branch Baths for the year 1953 were as follows :—

Swimming Baths	145,984
Gents' Slipper Baths	50,867
Ladies' Slipper Baths	13,701
Schoolchildren	63,404
Turkish Baths	4,029
Russian Baths	1,174
Radiant Heat Baths	300
Foam Baths	152
Brine Baths	1,191
Seaweed Baths	134
Cannon Street Baths	18,946
Dacre Street Baths	19,992
<hr/>	
Grand Total ..	319,874
<hr/>	

The above figures show an all round increase on the previous year 1952, of 22,016 patrons using the different baths, and as the weather of 1953 was very unsettled the attendances prove that the public are keener than ever in taking advantage of the bathing facilities provided for them, however the need for more baths in the town is quite obvious when the above figures are taken into consideration.

Swimming Clubs making the use of No. 2 Pool totalled 10, but owing to the closing of the pool for repairs, the clubs had to use No. 1 pool during the public sessions, this, however, was not satisfactory either for the clubs or the public, due to overcrowding and the need for privacy for the club members.

School Swimming.

During the two winter terms 1952/53, 2,100 boys over the age of eleven years attended the baths each week during school hours, these boys were examined in seven grades of swimming at Christmas, and again at Easter and in addition to 769 boys having learned to swim one length, 1,972 boys obtained certificates.

During the summer term of 1953, 2,700 children of both sexes under the age of eleven attended the baths each week, and of these 1,500 learned to swim one length. These numbers are reflected in the increased attendance at the baths outside school hours and during the holidays.

Life-Saving.

A very keen interest is taken in the life-saving classes in the town and the following trophies are competed for each year :—

The Master Trophy is awarded to the class or club winning the most Branch Trophies out of the five which are open for competition, the five being :—

Winners, 1953.

- “ John Darley Hatfield ” Trophy — Billingham Ladies.
- “ Dr. G. Young ” Shield — Middlesbrough Police.
- “ Mrs. Isobel Lonsdale ” Shield — Middlesbrough Ladies.
- “ Fred Brown ” Memorial Trophy — Billingham Ladies.
- “ H. G. L. Sheard ” Cup — Archibald Schoolboys.

The North and East Yorks Branch of the Royal Life Saving Society whose Headquarters are at Middlesbrough have done a great deal of work in furthering the aims of the Society in London ; each year hundreds of awards are gained by the Schools, Youth Organisations and affiliated Classes and Clubs. The President of the Branch, the Chief Constable of Middlesbrough, Mr. A. E. Edwards, O.B.E., M.C., M.M. has put a great deal of time and work for the Branch during his term of office and I would like to record my personal appreciation for his able assistance during the year.

The Filtration Plant.

The Filtration Plant is working very satisfactory indeed, and the turnover in each pool is $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, thus the water is pumped from the deep ends of both pools and pumped back again 7 times in 24 hours.

The Chlorinating Plant is working daily and very satisfactory ; free chlorine enters both pools from 3.00 to 6.00, that is 3 parts of chlorine to a million parts of water, and 6 parts of chlorine to a million parts of water respectively, the higher load being used at peak periods.

Two Compressors keep the water aerated and sweet at regular intervals, the water in both pools is kept up to a very high standard and has a sparkling blue appearance which is most effective to the swimmer. Visits of inspection are regularly made by Mr. Henry Whitfield, Chief Sanitary Inspector of Middlesbrough, representing the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Eric Downer, and frequent tests made of the water in both swimming pools, which show the water to be maintained in perfect condition.

Laundry.

A first class modern laundry is installed at the baths where all towels and bathing slips are thoroughly washed and sterilised and great care is taken in this work which is most necessary in public baths.

Boilers.

The Underfeed Stoking apparatus which has been attached to the boilers at the baths is working very satisfactorily indeed, and 3 to 4 tons of coal are saved weekly, the cost of these stokers will soon be covered by this regular saving.

An emergency Lighting Unit is installed at the baths, and this will eliminate any danger to bathers if a power cut occurs.

Alarm Bells.

Alarm bells are installed in both swimming pools which can be operated by any member of the public ; there are 8 switches in each pool and valuable time can be saved if any emergency arises.

Hy-Guard-All Hangers.

The new Hy-Guard-All System for patrons clothes is proving very satisfactory indeed ; it has not only prevented petty thieving which used to prevail in the cubicles which once existed in the bath hall, but also prevents patrons' clothes from any danger of contamination which may prevail.

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for the following information :—

The lengths of drains and sewers laid during the year were :—

	Sewers	Drains	Total
	lin. yds.	lin. yds.	lin. yds.
By Local Authority	..	5,950	18,120
By Private Enterprise	..	436	1,220
Totals	..	6,386	19,340
			25,726

I am indebted to Mr. H. Whitfield, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for the following sections :—

PUBLIC CLEANSING. HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE.

Collection.

The collection of household refuse is made by 25 motor and 1 electric collection vehicles.

No charge is made for the collection of any trade refuse that has a commercial value, such as paper, tins, rags, etc.

Disposal.

During the year, 36,467 tons of refuse were disposed of as under, compared with 35,680 tons during the previous year :—

Method of Disposal	Tonnage	Percentage
Separation and Incineration ..	32,253	88.44
Food Waste Concentrator ..	949	2.60
Controlled Tipping	1,844	5.06
Organic Plant	143	0.40
Miscellaneous	1,278	3.50
 Total ..	36,467	100.00%

Of the 949 tons of Kitchen Waste treated in the Food Waste Concentrator, 355 tons were purchased from other Local Authorities, etc.

The Constituents of the refuse at the Refuse Disposal Works after separation were as follows :—

	Tons	Percentage
Dust	11,390	35.31
Cinders	2,168	6.72
Metals	764	2.38
Rags	4	0.01
Bones	4	0.01
Bottles	9	0.03
Paper	166	0.51
Miscellaneous	6	0.02
Balance to Fires	17,742	55.01
 Total ..	32,253	100.00%

The amount and value of materials recovered, including Organic Salvage, were as follows :—

	Tons	Weight			Value		
		Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	820	5	3	16	5,898	15	8
FERROUS METALS :							
“ Black ” Scrap ..	61	1	3	—	229	19	1
“ Destructor ” Scrap ..	1,144	4	2	—	5,655	13	3
NON-FERROUS METALS :							
Aluminium Scrap ..	1	11	2	—	125	5	8
Brass Scrap ..	—	2	1	—	11	5	0
Textiles	7	3	1	—	28	3	0
Bottles, Jars, etc. ..	5	—	—	—	23	9	6
Cinder Fuel	635	6	—	—	317	13	0
Stable Manure ..	73	—	—	—	28	1	3
Concentrated Kitchen Waste ..	512	4	—	—	4,025	8	8
Raw Kitchen Waste ..	76	9	3	—	296	7	9
Bones	2	10	—	—	16	5	0
Fish Meal	27	1	—	—	1,120	5	0
Miscellaneous	—	6	—	—	5	15	3
Total ..	3,366	5	3	16	£17,782	7	1

The value of materials recovered, £17,782 7s. 1d. shows a decrease of £3,288 9s. 9d. compared with the total for the previous year, namely £21,070 16s. 10d.

Since 1939, the value of materials recovered as salvage is £189,121 16s. 6d.

The cost of collection and disposal for the year 1953 from the figures in the Estimates supplied by the Borough Treasurer are as follows :—

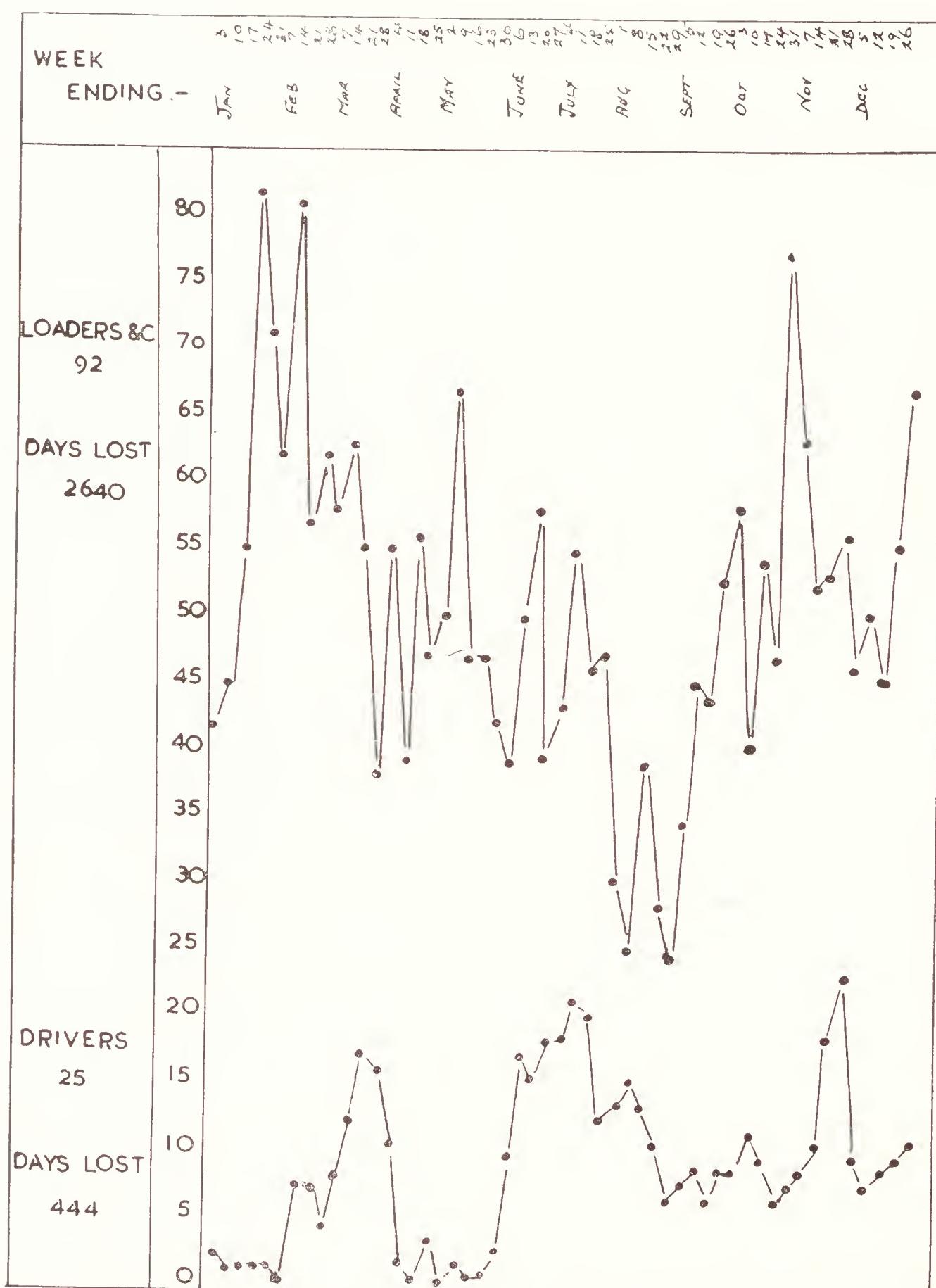
	Total Cost	Cost Per ton
Collection	£55,087	31/4d.
Disposal	£13,770	7/7d.

The following graph shows days lost on account of sickness and absenteeism. The weekly average lost by loaders is 50 days, or the equivalent of 9 men per week ; and by drivers of 3 drivers per week.

It is known that some men, after 6 months continuous employment take their full quota of 6 weeks absence on account of illness, and that others appear to average one day per week in order to avoid the payment of income tax.

The 59 married men in the Department had 330 days of unauthorised absence, and 836 days of authorised absence, where a Doctor's certificate had been produced. The 58 single men had taken 1,452 unauthorised days off, and 466 authorised days.

Notwithstanding this difficulty, a weekly collection of household refuse was maintained throughout the year with the exception of the period during which public holidays fell.



SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

Description of Work carried out.

Number of Inspections made	11,350
Number of re-inspections made	16,274
Number of Food Inspections	4,592
Number of Interviews	1,172
Smoke Tests applied to new drains ..	135
Smoke Tests applied to old drains ..	14
Drains cleared with Cooper's Vacuum Pump (Free of cost to owners)	1,579

Notices Served	Nuisances Abated
include :	include :

Drainage :

Choked or defective ..	437	437
Yard Gullies	54	34
Yard Gully Covers	11	10
Yard Gully Gratings ..	21	14
Sink Waste Pipes	144	87

Waterclosets :

Choked or defective ..	157	146
Joint between basin and drain ..	24	10
Joint between flushpipe and basin	25	16
Basins	128	80
Cisterns	318	246
Seats	155	106
Flushpipes	2	—
Burst water service pipes ..	321	263
Roofs	152	88
Walls	97	69
Wallplaster	112	58
Floors	14	7
Doors	144	89
Doorframes	69	48

Coalhouses :

Roofs ..	..	..	..	77	60
Walls ..	..	..	..	52	38
Floors ..	..	..	..	5	4
Doors ..	..	..	..	123	75
Doorframes ..	..	..	..	73	48

Houses :

Chimneys ..	..	..	..	198	136
Roofs ..	..	..	..	946	629
Spoutings and Fallpipes ..	..	..	..	886	572
Walls ..	..	..	..	338	215
Wallplaster ..	..	..	..	363	219
Ceilings ..	..	..	..	166	106
Floors ..	..	..	..	202	144
Skirting Boards ..	..	..	..	25	17
Sashcords ..	..	..	..	398	274
Windows ..	..	..	..	238	131
Doors ..	..	..	..	229	140
Doorframes ..	..	..	..	21	10
Handrails ..	..	..	..	17	9
Stairtreads ..	..	..	..	18	8
Fireplaces ..	..	..	..	102	60
Fireranges ..	..	..	..	69	26
Ovens ..	..	..	..	—	—
Flues ..	..	..	..	70	45
Set-pot Boilers ..	..	..	..	18	8
Gas Washing Boilers ..	..	..	..	44	26
Absence of washing accommodation ..	..	..	..	27	8
Burst water service pipes ..	..	..	..	194	170
Sinkstones ..	..	..	..	62	37
Absence of water supply ..	..	..	..	4	4
Yard Walls ..	..	..	..	178	103
Yard Doors ..	..	..	..	195	129
Yard Doorframes ..	..	..	..	81	50
Yard Surfaces ..	..	..	..	81	44
Back Passage Surface ..	..	..	..	3	1
Dustbins ..	..	..	..	1,417	1,165
Accumulation of Refuse ..	..	..	..	—	—
Miscellaneous works not classified ..	..	..	..	368	282
Summary :— Notices served ..				5,675 to cover 9,673 nuisances.	
Nuisances abated ..				6,801.	

In several cases owners have not complied with Abatement Notices served, and in order to enforce items which cannot be termed "Health Nuisances" recourse to the Housing Act procedure has followed (See Section E—Housing).

The attention of the Borough Engineer has been called to the following defects :—

Apparently dangerous structures ..	10
Miscellaneous	239

Infectious Diseases.

During the year 840 houses have been inspected, incurring 157 re-inspections, compared with 787 inspections and 157 re-inspections last year, owing to cases of Infectious Diseases (including Tuberculosis), and reports thereon have been made.

The number of inhabited rooms disinfected owing to cases of Infectious Diseases was 687 as compared with 1,020 last year.

Offensive Trades.

Number on Register	23
Tripe Boiling	6
Fat Melting	3
Blood Drying	2
Fat Extracting	5
Size Making	—
Hide and Skin Dealers	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	5
Gut Scraping	1
Number of inspections	25
Number of Notices to limewash	2

The whole of the Offensive Trades on the Register have been conducted satisfactorily, and in no instance where any minor alteration or improvement has been suggested has there been anything but a ready response to carry out the same.

Fish Friers :—

Number on Register	115
Number of inspections made	405
Number of notices to limewash	31
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	10

This trade is now registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

A whole-time Rodent Officer with an assistant carry out the duties required by the above Act, and the following tables show the results of their labours during the last 5 years :—

Year.	Official Rodent Officers.			Rat Clubs.		
	Visits.	Baits Laid.	Rats Killed.	Mice Killed.	Visits.	Rats Killed.
1949	1,845	4,274	1,670	1,667	71	711
1950	2,233	3,256	1,398	2,010	61	612
1951	2,043	2,355	1,723	1,454	81	632
1952	2,551	547	1,552	1,451	197	1,607
1953	2,231	586	1,380	985	211	1,788

Eradication of rats and mice at dwelling houses is executed free of charge. Business premises are charged with the cost of the work.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

There are 13 places of public entertainment within the Borough, 11 Cinemas and 2 Music Halls.

The Public Health Act empowers local authorities to inspect the sanitary condition of Cinemas, Music Halls, etc., and 13 visits were paid during the year, resulting in a good standard of cleanliness being maintained.

Hairdressers :

Section 286 of the Middlesbrough Corporation Act, 1933, makes it compulsory for all hairdressers and barbers to be registered with the Local Authority.

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	130
Number discontinued during the year	..	..	..	..	5
Number registered during the year	..	..	..	..	4
Number of inspections made	..	..	..	..	135
Number of letters sent re minor contraventions, alterations to premises, etc.	..	..	..	..	4

In all cases where a new business has been established, wash-hand basins with properly trapped waste discharge pipes to external gully have been provided, together with an adequate hot water supply, and also approved containers for waste material, including hair.

Shops within the Borough.

Bakers and Confectioners	..	..	..	91
Boot and Shoe Dealers	..	..	..	32
Boot and Shoe Repairers	..	..	..	51
Butchers	..	..	..	138
Cars and Garages	..	..	..	41
Coal Dealers	..	..	..	59
Cycles	..	..	..	26
Chemists	..	..	..	45
Dairies	..	..	..	10
Departmental Stores	..	..	..	11
Drapers	..	..	..	69
Entertainments	..	..	..	13
Fish Friers	..	..	..	115
Fishmongers	..	..	..	36
Fruiterers	..	..	..	97
Furniture	..	..	..	39
General	..	..	..	348
Glass and Fancy Goods	..	..	..	19
Grocers	..	..	..	188
Hairdressers (Ladies)	..	..	..	63
do. (Gents.)	..	..	..	67
Ironmongers	..	..	..	37
Jewellers	..	..	..	23
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	67
News-Agents and Tobacconists	..	..	..	117
Outfitters (Ladies)	..	..	..	32
do. (Gents.)	..	..	..	23
Paints and Paper	..	..	..	27
Radio and Electrical	..	..	..	45
Restaurants (Including Ice-Cream Saloons)				61
Sweets	..	..	..	63
Soft Furnishings	..	..	..	36
Sports Outfitters	..	..	..	3
Tailors	..	..	..	25
Wholesale Dealers	..	..	..	80
 Total	..	..	..	2,197

Number of Visits	..	..	..	2,839
Number of Patrols	..	..	..	5
Shops Opened	..	..	..	121
Shops Closed down	..	..	..	117

Additional Sanitary and Washing Accommodation has been provided in 10 instances.

RETAIL STALLS :—	No. Stalls.	No. Days Open.
(a) Street Traders ..	40	6
(b) Open Air Markets ..	140	2

Camping Sites.

There are no camping sites, as such, in Middlesbrough.

Verminous Premises.

Number of Inspections	616
Number of Premises defested by the Department ..	211
Warning letters sent to tenants	23
Warning letters sent to owners	8
Reports to Medical Officer of Health	12
Reports to Housing Department	1
Other letters sent	7

Houses Defested by Department.

Ants	Dwellinghouses	3
	Other premises	1
Bed Bugs	Dwellinghouses	91
	Other premises	—
Cockroaches	Dwellinghouses	63
	Other premises	41
Fleas	Dwellinghouses	5
	Other premises	—
Flies	Dwellinghouses	4
	Other premises	—
Woodlice	Dwellinghouses	3
	Other premises	—

The defestation of Corporation owned property is carried out by the Housing Department.

Factories Act, 1937.

There are 500 Factories on the Register, as follows :—

	With Mechanical Power.	Without Mechanical Power.
Bakehouses	43	15
Joiners and Undertakers	43	2
Printers	12	1
Motor Engineers	53	2
Boot Repairs	18	—
Tailoring, etc.	17	3
Mantle Alterations, etc.	10	9
Upholstery	8	3
Cabinet Makers	5	—
General Engineering	55	6
Electrical Engineering	11	1
Sugar Boiling	4	1
Laundries	10	—
Monumental Masons	3	1
Miscellaneous	143	21
 Totals	 435	 65

Number of Inspections (including works of Building and Engineering Construction) .. 1,280

On the whole, the Factories and other premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition and no legal proceedings were instituted.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year :—

NOTICES RECEIVED FROM HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—

Removed from Register	43
Change of Business	31
New Premises	31
Sanitary Defects, etc.	6

NOTICES SERVED UNDER THE ACT :— 124
 (Concerning the following Defects)

General Cleanliness	29
Overcrowding	—
Drainage of Floors	1
Inadequate ventilation	1

SANITARY CONVENIENCES :—

(a) Insufficient	6
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	34
(c) Inadequately ventilated	2
(d) Not separate for sexes	—
(e) Cleanliness	44
General Defects	30
Miscellaneous	6

N.B.—The whole of the nuisances were remedied with the exception of 10 items.

The responsibility for issuing the Fire Certificates is that of the Fire Brigade. 16 Certificates were issued.

HOME WORK (SECTIONS 110 & 111) :—

15 Lists of Out-Workers (or Home-Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 14 for the second half.

Number of Lists of Out-workers received ..	29
Number of Employers	15
Number of Out-workers premises inspected	29
Number of Out-workers—1st half of year ..	69
Number of Out-workers—2nd half of year ..	58

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Number of Premises Registered	8
Number Discontinued during year	—
Number Registered during year	—
Number of samples taken	20
Number Official	—
Number Unofficial	20
Number Conforming to Standard	20

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Number of samples taken	13
Number Official	—
Number Unofficial	13
Number Conforming to Standard ..	12
Number Not Conforming Standard ..	1

The results were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

Poisons Rules, 1935.

93 premises with the persons nominated to sell poisons under the above rules are now registered.

Upon registration, each person nominated was informed by letter of the need for separation of the commodity from foodstuffs, and where this was impossible, to store same upon the floor of the shop.

An inspection was made at each of the premises during the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

During the year, 8 premises were licenced

Smoke, Grit and Fume Nuisances.

The Tees-side Committee of the Northern Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society continued its regular meetings with the Sanitary Inspectors of the various Authorities acting as a Technical Committee. The interchange of opinions on the numerous aspects of fuel saving and smoke pollution are extremely helpful to all concerned.

Throughout the area of Tees-side, advantage was taken to display the Solid Fuels Federation travelling exhibition. Each showing was well attended. Much useful information was given to the general public.

In order to assess the amount of soot and dust deposited on the town, ten deposit gauges are installed and sited at strategic points—six in the industrial belt along the north side of the town, and four in the non-industrial zones. The following tables give the findings :—

COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.
DEPOSIT GAUGE RECORDINGS, 1953.

Month.	Stockton Road					Gas Works, Cannon Street					Electricity Works, Snowdon Road				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
JANUARY	1.70	5.0	9.54	8.94	18.48	0.70	5.2	15.20	10.55	25.75	0.70	5.4	14.58	14.51	29.09
FEBRUARY	1.11	5.0	15.98	6.67	22.65	1.54	5.2	18.22	11.98	30.20	1.10	5.4	17.26	15.99	33.25
MARCH	0.04	5.0	11.38	3.30	14.68	0.07	5.3	12.68	7.73	20.42	0.11	5.5	14.92	13.41	24.04
APRIL	1.08	5.0	13.34	6.04	19.38	1.18	5.3	12.41	7.41	1.23	1.23	5.5	14.92	13.41	28.33
MAY	2.20	5.1	14.54	6.74	21.28	2.33	5.2	15.96	7.90	23.86	2.04	5.5	15.12	13.48	28.60
JUNE	1.65	5.2	29.39	6.61	36.00	1.41	5.1	26.82	8.20	35.02	1.15	5.4	13.14	13.41	26.55
JULY	2.61	6.0	11.58	6.44	18.02	2.67	6.0	8.23	8.33	16.56	2.50	6.1	11.46	13.81	25.27
AUGUST	1.96	6.1	16.71	5.50	22.21	2.77	6.2	9.66	8.93	18.59	2.83	6.0	19.71	15.18	34.89
SEPTEMBER	1.34	5.0	9.04	15.34	1.98	5.5	10.22	8.13	18.23	5.3	14.98	14.25	29.23		
OCTOBER	1.29	5.1	13.28	5.47	18.75	1.50	5.6	11.28	9.26	20.54	1.24	5.1	9.05	13.37	22.42
NOVEMBER	1.06	5.2	3.07	5.57	8.64	1.13	5.5	4.98	7.57	12.55	1.04	5.1	6.37	13.04	19.41
DECEMBER	0.62	5.3	11.91	5.20	17.11	0.76	5.5	10.62	8.53	19.15	0.78	5.0	15.35	13.21	28.56
AVERAGE 1953	1.30	5.27	13.31	6.06	19.37	1.50	5.48	12.92	8.86	21.78	1.33	5.44	13.87	13.59	27.46
do.	1952	..	1.48	5.20	17.55	8.13	25.68	1.72	5.78	16.11	11.31	27.42	5.70	23.72	17.71
do.	1951	..	1.91	5.19	16.20	6.74	21.94	1.99	5.18	12.40	11.31	23.71	2.29	5.54	19.56
do.	APRIL/DEC., 1950	..	2.16	5.63	18.08	7.38	25.46	2.04	6.07	13.49	8.89	22.38	2.42	5.91	21.04
Month	* Hambour Master's Yard, DOCKS					Allotments, South Bank Road					Milibrook Avenue, B.F.E.S.T.				

Month.	The Gables, Marton Road					Acklam Hall School					Special School, Roman Road					
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	
JANUARY	0.78	4.5	6.34	14.28	20.62	0.83	5.0	4.12	6.64	10.76	0.83	5.1	5.83	8.39	14.22	
FEBRUARY	1.50	5.2	13.71	15.05	28.76	1.90	5.6	9.29	7.23	16.52	1.67	5.0	4.72	8.59	13.31	
MARCH	0.08	5.3	8.34	5.47	13.81	0.14	5.5	4.75	5.92	10.21	0.04	5.1	10.65	3.71	14.36	
APRIL	1.93	5.3	7.91	12.38	20.35	1.47	5.6	4.31	7.14	11.45	1.44	5.1	6.47	6.37	12.84	
MAY	2.27	5.2	9.91	11.41	21.32	2.24	5.6	7.73	6.34	14.07	2.21	5.2	11.83	7.61	19.44	
JUNE	1.30	5.2	14.11	12.81	26.92	1.35	5.5	11.25	6.57	17.82	1.63	5.1	20.28	5.63	25.91	
JULY	2.40	6.1	8.24	11.91	20.15	2.92	6.8	14.17	7.10	21.27	2.61	6.5	7.82	6.91	14.73	
AUGUST	2.63	6.2	6.74	11.41	18.15	2.51	6.5	7.60	5.94	13.54	2.61	6.5	7.56	6.06	11.62	
SEPTEMBER	1.86	5.2	5.37	11.24	15.61	1.59	6.9	7.67	6.47	14.14	1.81	5.5	7.55	5.26	12.81	
OCTOBER	1.55	5.3	4.37	11.24	15.61	1.59	6.8	3.45	6.27	9.72	1.48	5.5	7.07	5.12	12.19	
NOVEMBER	1.03	5.2	3.30	10.98	14.28	1.16	6.7	1.79	6.41	8.20	1.16	5.4	4.38	5.02	9.40	
DECEMBER	0.76	5.3	4.00	9.94	13.94	0.82	6.5	1.69	5.81	7.50	0.82	5.4	7.54	7.44	22.04	
AVERAGE 1953	1.44	5.34	7.70	11.58	19.28	1.56	6.13	6.48	12.91	14.43	5.38	8.38	8.38	6.24	14.62	
do.	1952	..	1.73	5.71	10.15	16.61	26.76	1.63	5.54	5.87	9.04	14.91	1.77	5.38	10.37	9.29
do.	1951	..	2.33	5.65	8.41	10.50	18.91	2.32	5.89	5.41	7.68	13.09	2.35	5.37	11.25	8.83
do.	APRIL/DEC., 1950	..	2.40	5.99	10.14	7.42	17.56	2.44	6.16	5.55	11.71	2.51	5.94	14.50	7.54	
Month	Parkside Nursery : Park Lane					Wind Records. (Expressed in hours)										

Month.	The Gables, Marton Road					Acklam Hall School					Special School, Roman Road					
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	
JANUARY	0.87	5.2	9.81	12.28	22.09	14.5	43	..	..	..	16	429	33	137.5	54
FEBRUARY	1.88	5.5	22.98	12.09	35.07	64.5	48.5	29	..	..	13	343	23	96	32
MARCH	0.10	5.5	13.17	5.45	18.62	33	67.5	35	12.5	339.5	47.5	62	123	24		
APRIL	1.40	5.5	14.56	9.64	24.20	27.5	131	45	21	108.5	208.5	60	51	67.5		
MAY	2.35	5.4	13.08	11.66	24.74	35	163	92	33	84.5	192	30	63.5	51		
JUNE	1.78	5.4	18.49	10.76	29.25	143	240	4	48.5	49	40	1.5	69	123	2	
JULY	2.68	6.5	9.60	9.81	19.41	25	53.5	46.5	16.8	391.5	33	9	15.5	2		
AUGUST	2.92	6.4	10.57	10.86	21.43	26.5	41.5	1.5	33.5	148.5	336	97	22.5	47		
SEPTEMBER	1.75	5.5	8.02	10.53	18.55	17	45.5	12.5	70.5	181.5	245.5	74	43.5	39		
OCTOBER	1.61	5.4	10.80	9.51	20.31	80	27.5	..	45	141	331.5	10.5	41.5	67		
NOVEMBER	1.19	5.4	3.63	8.49	12.12	9.5	5	..	29	229	404	8	9	26		
DECEMBER	0.88	5.5	5.58	7.30	12.88	13	31	8	104.5	176.5	230.5	55.5	97	28		
AVERAGE 1953	1.62	5.61	11.69	9.86	21.55	39.87	74.75	19.0	35.21	109.62	290.92	39.41	60.96	55.33	4.92	
do.	1952	..	1.85	5.8	15.49	12.24	27.73	53.87	90.50	16.54	28.80	47.71	268.58	63.62	90.30	2.09
do.	1951	..	2.52	5.82	16.57	10.78	27.35	49.38	87.92	14.58	40.96	59.46	52.71	42.33		
do.	APRIL/DEC., 1950	..	2.61	6.0	15.58	8.62	24.20	67.88	66.17	3.37	80.26	140.67	228.94	34.55	69.33	31.90
Month	* NOTE :— Gauge removed from Sadler's Compound, Cargo Fleet Road, to Harbour Master's Yard, Docks, nearby, from 1st May, 1952.					REFERENCES.										

A	Rainfall in inches.					Average (6 gauges)					Average (4 gauges)				
	B	P _H Value.	C	Insoluble Solids	D	Soluble Solids	E	Total Solids	Average						

COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.

DEPOSIT GAUGE RECORDINGS, 1953.

MONTH.	Stockton Road						Gas Works, Cannon Street						Electricity Works, Snowdon Road					
	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO ₄	SO ₃ Gauges	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO ₄	SO ₃ Gauge	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO ₄	SO ₃ Gauge
JANUARY ..	1.00	0.13	5.44	3.97	3.37	..	1.66	0.20	9.16	5.84	3.82	..	2.98	0.17	8.88	5.53	5.46	..
FEBRUARY ..	1.67	..	..	..	2.22	..	2.19	..	..	..	..	3.59	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARCH ..	2.57	0.20	8.87	4.27	2.19	..	2.19	0.17	8.46	4.05	2.82	..	3.02	0.17	10.36	4.39	5.03	0.96
APRIL ..	1.33	..	..	..	2.99	..	2.99	..	..	..	..	3.12	0.17	10.36	4.39	5.03	0.87	
MAY ..	2.70	..	..	..	4.75	..	4.75	..	..	..	..	2.08	..	..	..	..	..	1.12
JUNE ..	1.67	0.17	6.47	4.94	2.07	0.71	1.66	0.13	5.81	2.29	2.99	..	2.01	0.13	7.27	4.06	5.13	..
JULY ..	1.20	..	..	..	0.69	1.66	..	..	..	..	..	4.02	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEPTEMBER ..	0.80	0.17	9.14	3.97	1.80	0.62	1.79	0.17	8.06	3.05	3.35	..	1.51	0.10	5.70	3.25	5.06	..
OCTOBER ..	1.43	..	..	..	0.66	..	0.66	..	..	..	..	0.87	..	..	..	..	..	..
NOVEMBER ..	0.43	..	..	..	1.96	..	1.96	..	..	..	..	3.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
DECEMBER ..	1.47	..	..	..	2.15	..	2.14	0.25	9.44	4.59	4.08	..	4.58	0.28	12.46	6.51	3.73	..
AVERAGE 1953	1.41	0.17	7.48	4.29	2.36	0.69	2.13	0.17	7.87	3.81	3.24	..	2.70	0.14	8.05	4.31	5.17	0.98
do. 1952	2.15	0.20	10.56	5.30	2.78	..	2.13	0.19	10.59	4.16	4.36	0.67	4.28	0.24	16.62	6.96	7.28	..
do. 1951	2.15	0.20	6.83	7.47	2.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MONTH.	Harbour Master's Yard, Docks						Allotment, South Bank Road						Millbrook Avenue, B. F. Est.					
	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO ₄	SO ₃ Gauges	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO ₄	SO ₃ Gauge	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO ₄	SO ₃ Gauge
JANUARY ..	1.69	0.10	5.28	3.59	2.20	..	4.62	0.23	11.72	4.95	4.00	0.78	4.88	0.13	10.95	4.58	4.95	..
FEBRUARY ..	1.66	..	..	..	..	..	8.88	..	..	..	..	9.96	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARCH ..	2.71	0.14	6.50	3.69	1.35	..	7.96	..	..	..	..	0.92	..	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL ..	1.73	0.14	6.50	3.69	1.35	..	8.22	0.23	19.94	5.98	4.09	0.78	0.78	..	..	..	..	..
MAY ..	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	6.74	..	..	..	..	0.91	8.07	0.17	16.49	3.09	4.12	..
JUNE ..	1.40	0.14	5.28	3.32	0.95	..	6.60	0.20	14.43	3.43	4.46	0.84	0.84	..	..	..	..	..
JULY ..	1.73	0.14	5.28	3.32	0.95	..	6.64	..	..	..	..	0.86	4.41	..	..	..	..	..
AUGUST ..	2.51	..	..	..	..	..	7.72	..	..	..	..	0.85	1.99	..	..	..	..	..
SEPTEMBER ..	2.31	0.17	6.09	3.73	1.66	..	6.83	0.20	16.64	5.71	4.46	0.73	1.99	0.13	4.78	3.32	3.75	..
OCTOBER ..	1.27	..	..	..	..	..	0.69	..	..	..	..	0.83	0.66	..	..	..	..	..
NOVEMBER ..	1.12	..	..	..	..	..	2.94	..	..	..	..	0.84	2.02	..	..	..	..	..
DECEMBER ..	1.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AVERAGE 1953	1.95	0.14	5.79	3.58	1.54	..	7.29	0.21	15.68	5.02	4.25	0.85	4.83	0.14	10.74	3.67	4.27	..
do. 1952	1.91	0.16	7.31	5.55	2.77	..	8.00	0.25	22.28	7.67	4.62	0.65	4.33	0.22	17.98	5.52	5.83	..
do. 1951	3.33	0.31	9.66	7.84	3.96	..	9.02	0.34	16.06	6.59	3.39	0.79	2.92	0.19	8.03	3.31	1.92	..

THE GABLES, MARTON ROAD

MONTH.	Acklam Hall School						Special School, Roman Road					
	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO ₄	SO ₃ Gauges	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO ₄	SO ₃ Gauge
JANUARY ..	1.47	0.10	4.10	2.14	5.30	..	0.70	0.13	2.56	1.43	2.26	..
FEBRUARY ..	3.87	..	..	..	..	..	1.66	..	..	..	..	0.88
MARCH ..	1.53	..	..	..	..	..	0.90	..	..	..	..	0.67
APRIL ..	1.67	0.10	6.0	1.87	4.57	..	0.66	0.10	3.12	1.09	2.56	..
MAY ..	1.67	..	..	..	..	..	0.96	..	..	..	..	1.58
JUNE ..	3.27	..	..	..	..	..	1.99	..	..	..	..	1.01
JULY ..	1.97	0.10	6.07	2.07	4.34	..	3.02	0.20	7.63	6.34	2.46	..
AUGUST ..	1.67	..	..	..	..	..	1.53	..	..	..	..	0.77
SEPTEMBER ..	1.00	0.07	2.63	1.67	4.17	..	1.36	0.07	1.86	1.52	2.12	..
OCTOBER ..	0.87	0.07	2.63	1.67	4.17	..	0.80	0.23	0.81	..	0.88	0.10
NOVEMBER ..	0.73	..	..	..	..	..	0.81	0.33	..	..	0.44	..
DECEMBER ..	0.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.67	..
AVERAGE 1953	1.67	0.09	4.70	1.94	4.39	0.80	1.17	0.12	3.79	2.59	2.35	1.16
do. 1952	1.54	0.18	7.08	2.63	6.22	1.07	0.36	3.43	1.78	3.47	0.45	1.28
do. 1951	1.76	0.31	5.43	2.31	1.84	0.79	1.01	0.18	3.20	2.32	1.76	0.18

Parkside Nursery, Park Lane

MONTH.	PARKSIDE NURSERY, PARK LANE						SO ₃ Gauges - Expressed in Milligrams per 100 Sq. Centimetres per day					
	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO ₄	SO ₃ Gauge	Fe ₂ O ₃	Tarry Matter	Ash	Comb. Matter	Sulphate As SO ₄	SO ₃ Gauge
JANUARY ..	1.45	0.23	5.75	3.83	4.59	..	0.70	0.13	2.56	1.43	2.26	..
FEBRUARY ..	4.56	..	..	..	..	..	1.66	..	..	..	..	0.88
MARCH ..	2.44	0.20	10.63	3.73	3.30	..	0.90	0.10	3.12	1.09	2.56	2.09
APRIL ..	2.94	..	..	..	..	..	0.66	..	..	..	..	2.26
MAY ..	2.71	..	..	..	..	..	0.96	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE ..	4.33	0.13	6.50	2.97	3.60	..	1.99	..	..	..	..	..
JULY ..	1.65	..	..</							

Observations on factory chimneys prove that managements realise the need for fuel economy, as no case of undue smoke emission was found.

During the year, the amount of gas coke available to the public in this area, greatly increased. A reduction of price would greatly encourage its more general use in dwelling houses.

Social Clubs.

Number on Register ..	..	..	57
Number of Inspections ..	..	..	110

The whole of the clubs have been visited and special attention has been paid to the sanitary accommodation and general cleanliness. In all cases the co-operation of the persons responsible has been received when defects have been noted.

Public Mortuary.

Two bodies were removed during the year, to the mortuary which is situated at the Borough Engineer's Yard, in Commercial Street.

SECTION E.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected in the Borough during the year :—

1. Erected by the Local Authority	771
2. Erected by Other Persons	52
3. Houses Demolished	1

The Ward distribution of the new houses referred to is as follows :—

Acklam Ward	58
St. Hilda's Ward	2
Park Ward	3
Linthorpe Ward	5
Whinney Banks Ward	24
Tollesby Ward	20
Thorntree Ward	711
 Total	 823

Slum Clearance—Housing Act, 1936.

The following individual unfit houses were represented under Section 11 of the Act during 1953 :—

5, 7, Washington Street	11. 3.53
29, 41, 43, Stockton Street	"
31, 34, 36, 37, Bridge St. West	"
20, Richmond Street	"
55, Wellington Street	"
6, Henry Street	"
2, 4, King Street	"
8, 10, Stockton Street	"
93, Lower Commercial Street	27. 1.53
8, 87, Lower East Street	"
19, 21, 26, 32, 34, 66, 68 and 70 Lower Faversham Street	"
27, Gosford Street	"
2, 3, Market Place	"
30, 32, Lower Gosford Street	"

For the same area the following individual unfit houses were represented in 1952 :—

9, The Market Place	..	..	..	12.	3.52
28, High East Street	..	..	..	24.	10.52
10, 11/12, Market Place	..	..	..		3.11.52

Closing Orders were imposed under Section 12 of the Act in the case of 2 insanitary and dangerous wing bedrooms at 36 and 42 High Feversham Street.

The following Areas were represented under Section 25 of the Act :—

Represented on 27.1.53.

1. 10, 14, 16, 20, 22, High East Street.
2. 36, 38, 40, High East Street.

Represented on 11.3.53.

3. 3, 5, (7), 9, (11), 13, 15, 17, (19), 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, Graham Street.
15, Cleveland Street.
4. 22, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, Graham Street.

Represented on 15.4.53.

5. 1, Durham Street.
38, 39, 40, Commercial Street.
6. 33a, 33, 34, Commercial Street.
7. 13, 14, 15, North Street.
8. 32, 33, Dacre Street.
9. 9, 11, West Street.
10. 17, 19, West Street.
11. 25, 27, 31, Front and 31 Back.
33, 35, West Street.
12. 2, 4, 6, West Street.
15, 16, 17, Market Place.
13. 32, 34, 36, West Street.
14. 60, 62, Stockton Street.
15. 1, 3, 5, South Street.
7, Market Place.
16. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, Suffield Street.
17. 82, 86, 88, 90, Stockton Street.
18. 1, 3, Henry Street.
19. 6a, 8, 10, Henry Street.
20. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Windsor Cottages, Garbutt Street.

Represented on 23.4.53.

21. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Acklam Street.
151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169a,
171, Stockton Street.
66, 68, 70, 72, Brougham Street.
22. 2, Charlotte Street.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ Florence Street.
23. 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, Frances Street.
24. 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, Frances Street.
25. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29,
31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55,
57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, Lloyd Street.
26. 13, 15, 17, 19, Washington Street.
27. 2, 3, 3a, George Street.
28. 55, 57, 59, 59a, Stockton Street.
29. 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, West Street.
30. 29, 30, Bridge Street West.
31. 44 and 45, Bridge Street West.
32. 34, 36, 38, 44, 46, 48, Richmond Street.
33. 102, 104, 106, 108, Stockton Street.
34. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, Robert Street.
43, Wellington Street.
35. 1, Brook Street.
2, Spring Street.
3, 4, 5, 7, Lower Gosford Street.
36. 9, 11, 13, (15), 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, Lower Gosford St.
37. (22), 24, 26, 28, Lower Gosford Street.
38. 59, 61, 63, 67, 69, 71, 75, 79, 81, Lower East Street.

Numbers in Brackets indicate derelict property.

Housing Statistics :—

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

1.(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	5,867
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	23,313
2.(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	192
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	354
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	111

4.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	5,756
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—	
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	3,274
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	75
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	11
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	28
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2,395
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	1,676
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
---	---

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	—
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ..	—
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	—
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	—
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	—
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

The Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector surveyed 111 houses on the North Side of the Borough preparatory to a report to Council on the 1,025 houses situated within the area. These houses were found to be sub-standard owing to density, absence of amenities and sanitary defects.

As a "yard stick" as to whether a house can be repaired at "reasonable expense," 50% of the property's ultimate value at one time appeared to be satisfactory. From experience of the last 12 months of properties which have been repaired, this percentage does not appear to be sufficient. In considering what might be "reasonable," the approximate life of the property is allied to the nett rental in order to ascertain if the owner could recoup himself in that life to cover the cost of repairs. The cost of repairs has since 1939, increased to 400%. From this point of view, the 50% previously mentioned appears to be too small as the type of property affected has not increased in market value to the same extent as repairs. In one case in which an appeal was heard against the cost after repairs had been executed by default to the extent of £260 on two houses valued at £120 each, the County Court Judge dismissed the appeal.

Overcrowding.

During the year, 14 visits were made to houses known to be overcrowded.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions (Amendment) Act, 1933.

During the year 5 certificates of disrepair were issued by the Town Clerk's Department.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

Number of Houses	61
Number of Inspections	62
Number registered during year	4
Number discontinued during year ..	1
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	18

Circular letters respecting the necessary cleansing are forwarded annually to the responsible occupiers of all houses.

Common Lodging Houses.

Number of Houses	6
Number of Keepers	6
Number of Inspections	65
Average Number of Lodgers accommodated nightly	235
Number registered during the year ..	1
Number closed or discontinued	—
Number of Notices and Letters re repairs, cleanliness, etc.	3

SECTION F.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

435 samples were procured during the year and submitted for examination. 361 or 82.99% were found to be satisfactory to the statutory test, and 74 or 17.01% unsatisfactory.

Summary.

Grade.	Number Taken	%	Number Satisfactory	%	Number Unsatisfactory	%
TT						
(Certified)	78	17.93	74	94.87	4	5.13
Tuberculin Tested	352	80.92	283	80.40	69	19.60
Accredited	5	1.15	4	80.00	1	20.00
Total	.. 435	100.00%	361	—	74	—

Samples were found to be satisfactory as follows :—

On 1st Test	..	..	..	..	317
On 2nd Test	..	..	..	..	32
On 3rd Test	..	..	..	..	9
On 4th Test	..	..	..	..	2
On 5th Test	..	..	..	..	1
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	361

Origin	No. of Producers	No. of Samples	Satisfactory No.	%	Unsatisfactory No.	%
Inside the Borough	.. 5	37	33	89.19	4	10.81
Outside the Borough	.. 85	398	328	82.41	70	17.59
Total	.. 90	435	361	82.99	74	17.01

Analysis of Unsatisfactory Samples :—

	Winter	Summer	Total
Decolourised in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	1
,, ,, 1 ,,	4
,, ,, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,	7
,, ,, 2 ,,	..	1	5
,, ,, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$,,	6
,, ,, 3 ,,	..	3	6
,, ,, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$,,	..	1	8
,, ,, 4 ,,	..	2	14
,, ,, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$,,	..	4	4
,, ,, 5 ,,	..	5	..
,, ,, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$,,	..	3	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	..	19	55
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			74

Of the number of Graded Milks unsatisfactory, 70 samples were from outside the Borough, having been procured from 37 producers. Notification of the results was given to the County Health Inspector.

From 48 farms outside the Borough, and 2 farms inside the Borough, a total of 184 samples were procured and in every case the milk was satisfactory.

Rinse Samples.

84 samples were procured during the year from the six dairies in the Borough where milk is bottled. 30 samples were from three small dairies, only one of which had a mechanical steriliser.

The average Colony count per bottle of 54 at this dairy, was satisfactory and the other two dairies where hand washing of bottles was done, produced counts of 38 and uncountable on three occasions. Subsequently the management of this dairy decided to enlarge their premises, and a mechanical bottle washer was in process of being erected at the end of the year, and no further samples were taken.

The remaining 54 samples were from three large dairies, each with one or two mechanical bottle washers. These samples all proved satisfactory, the lowest count being 9.

At the end of the year, with the exception of the dairy where the mechanical bottle washer was being erected, all hand washing of milk bottles had ceased within the Borough, and those dairies where a mechanical washer was not fitted were receiving bottled milk only.

Pasteurised Milks.

Bacteriological Tests	Number Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised ..	101	99	2
T. T. Pasteurised ..	74	70	4
Total ..	175	169	6

Pasteurised.

2 samples were unsatisfactory on account of:—one failed because of insufficient pasteurisation, and the other failed the Methylene Blue Test within the specified period and was also insufficiently pasteurised.

T.T. Pasteurised.

4 samples were unsatisfactory on account of:—2 failed Methylene Blue Test within the specified period and 2 because of insufficient pasteurisation. The 4 samples which were insufficiently pasteurised were also tested Biologically, and proved to be free from Tubercle Bacilli.

Sterilized Milks.

Bacteriological Tests	Number Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
—	—	—	—
	25	25	..

The whole of the Sterilized Milk sold within the Borough is sterilized within the Borough.

Biological Examination of Milk.

Owing to shortage of Guinea Pigs at the Laboratory, it has not been possible to submit many samples for Biological Examination.

(a) Tubercle Bacilli.

Grade.		Number of Samples Submitted.	Number free from Tubercle Bacilli.	Number Containing Tubercle Bacilli.
Pasteurised	..	4	4	—
Tuberculin Tested	..	14	14	—
Accredited	..	2	2	—
Total	..	20	20	—

(b) Brucella Abortus.

Grade.		Number of Samples Submitted.	Number free from Brucella Abortus.	Number cont- aining Bruc- ella Abortus.
Tuberculin Tested	..	2	2	—
Pasteurised	..	3	3	—
Total	..	5	5	—

In all cases where a "Positive" report is received concerning either Tubercle Bacilli or Brucella Abortus, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Animal Health Division) is immediately notified.

The following table shews the number of samples submitted for Biological Examination which were returned as "Positive" for Tubercle Bacilli during the past five years:—

1949	..	..	..	..	1
1950	..	..	..	..	—
1951	..	..	..	..	—
1952	..	..	..	..	1
1953	..	..	..	..	—

The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The following Licences have been granted during the year under the above Regulations (concerning 298 establishments from which milk is sold) :—

		1952	1953
1. Dealers (Pasteurisers)	..	4	4
2. Dealers (Sterilizers)	..	1	1
3. Pasteurised (Dealers)	..	111	123
4. Sterilized (Dealers)	..	214	281
5. Pasteurised Dealer (Supplementary)	..	1	1
Total	..	<u>331</u>	<u>410</u>

These licences are renewable on the 1st January each year.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The following Licences have been granted during the year under the above Regulations :—

		1952	1953
1. Accredited (Dealers)	..	1	1
2. Tuberculin Tested (Dealers)	..	22	22
Total	..	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>

These licences are renewable on the 1st January each year.

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

There are 12 Distributors registered under Part III (2) of the above Regulations.

Purveyors of Milk.

BOTTLED MILK :

		1952	1953
(1) Accredited Milk	..	..	1
(2) Pasteurised Milk	..	..	111
(3) Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	22
(4) Sterilised Milk	..	..	214
Total	..	<u>348</u>	<u>427</u>

The following table shews the average fatty content of the samples procured during the last five years and submitted for Chemical Analysis :—

Year.	Number of samples taken.	Average Fat content.
1949	68	3.55%
1950	101	3.41%
1951	141	3.52%
1952	149	3.43%
1953	118	3.46%

With the exception of two small dairies, the whole of the Milk for the Borough is supplied by three large dairies, with the result that the Milk is "Mixed", thus shewing a high average fat content.

94.51% of all milk consumed is Heat Treated.

Ice Cream Producers and Dealers.

Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, makes it obligatory upon all persons dealing with Ice Cream to be registered ; the number on the register being :—

Producers	..	..	..	27
Dealers	..	..	..	412

During the year, 60 Certificates were issued, being 52 new Dealers, and 8 changes of Proprietors in the Dealers' Register. 45 Registrations were withdrawn, as the sale of Ice-Cream had been discontinued.

The results of the analysis of all samples procured, were forwarded to Manufacturers. "Follow-up" samples were taken as necessary, after discussing methods of manufacture so far as producers in the Borough were concerned. I am pleased to report the considerable improvement obtained, as a glance at Table 3 will show.

Ice Cream Sampling :

Bacteriological Examination.

97 samples of Ice Cream were procured from 28 Producers, 74 were found to be satisfactory and 23 unsatisfactory as indicated in the following tables :—

Table 1. Results of "Cold-Mix" Samples.

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue. (Hours).	No.	Provisional Grading.			
		1.	2.	3.	4.
4½	8	8	—	—	—
4 — 2½	2	—	2	—	—
2 — 0	4	—	—	2	2

The 4 unsatisfactory samples were procured from 2 producers. One also had 4 Grade 1, and the other eventually attained Grade 2 after supervision.

Table 2. Results of "Hot-Mix" Samples.

Time Taken to reduce Methylene Blue. (Hours).	No.	Provisional Grading.			
		1.	2.	3.	4.
4½	42	42	—	—	—
4 — 2½	22	—	22	—	—
2 — 0	19	—	—	11	8

Table 3. Results of "Follow-up" Samples of those returned as Grades 3 and 4 in Table 2.

Time Taken to reduce Methylene Blue. (Hours.)	No.	Provisional Grading.			
		1.	2.	3.	4.
4½	7	7	—	—	—
4 — 2½	5	—	5	—	—
2 — 0	4	—	—	3	1

It was not possible to follow up 3 samples returned as Grades 3 and 4.

Table 4. Summary. Results of all Samples Taken.

No.	Provisional Grading.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.
97	50	24	13	10

Table 5. Shewing Results of Samples taken which were produced inside and outside the Borough.

Where Produced.	Producers.	No.	Provisional Grading.			
			1.	2.	3.	4.
Outside Borough ..	6	31	17	11	2	1
Inside Borough ..	22	66	33	13	11	9
Total ..	28	97	50	24	13	10

Summary of Samples taken during last 4 years.

	1950	1951	1952	1953
Samples taken	87	94	112	97
Grade 1—2 ..	52	75	95	74
Grade 3—4 ..	35	19	17	23

The policy of concentrating on those producers who were thought to be most likely to produce an inferior product was again followed. Unfortunately the results showed that the number of Grade 3 and 4 samples increased by comparison with 1952. In no case, however, was any one producer found to be consistently manufacturing Ice-Cream in Grades 3 or 4.

One producer from whom 7 samples were procured did not attain one Grade 1 result : 4 were Grade 2, 1 Grade 3, and 2 Grade 4. This firm ceased manufacture within the Borough.

Ice-Cream Chemical Analysis.

95 samples of Ice-Cream were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for Chemical Analysis, and the results varied from 2.90% to 13.01% Fat Content.

The Fat Standard required by the Ministry of Food was 4% until 1st June, when it was raised to 5%.

93 samples were above these standards, and 2 from one Producer, below, resulting in Legal Proceedings being instituted against the Producer, details of which will be found on page 118, Magisterial Proceedings No. 13.

The average Fat Content of samples taken is as follows :—

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
4.803%	5.573%	7.439%	7.973%	8.227%

The improvement in the Food Value of the commodity has, therefore, continued to increase. It is pleasing in this respect to note the endeavour which has been made by the Trade to comply and even better the standard required.

Lollipops—Chemical Analysis.

A complete survey has been made of all premises where Iced Lollipops are manufactured or sold. This entailed 410 visits. It has only been possible by recording since the war all applications to retail Lollipops, notwithstanding the fact that there is no legal obligation on the part of the producer or dealer to do so (as is the case with Ice-Cream for example). When visiting shops, records of the sale of Iced Lollipops have also been checked. It is usual, since a form of refrigeration is necessary, to sell Ice-Cream where Iced Lollipops are sold, but this is not done in every case.

In no case was the form of refrigeration other than by means of a proper electric refrigerator, so far as shop premises were concerned, but with regard to mobile sales units selling Iced Lollipops in the streets, etc., the form of refrigeration was Synthetic Ice or "Dricold," a product of the I.C.I. Ltd.

It was found that 195 of the premises on the register had ceased to produce, or had never produced Iced Lollipops. They were selling a prepacked proprietary product, made by firms whose reputation is widely known, and produced outside Middlesbrough. In addition, 5 local firms were producing prepacked Iced Lollipops within Middlesbrough, which were being sold throughout the town, and for that matter much further afield also.

A further 61 premises on the register were found to have discontinued either producing or selling Iced Lollipops, 2 further premises had changed the type of business and 3 were temporarily closed. Thus we arrive at the fact that 149 premises in Middlesbrough, including the aforementioned 5 large producers were engaged in producing Lollipops in Middlesbrough—144 in a small way for sale in their own shops, and 5 as a competitive business for wholesale.

The 5 large producers were using the brine system of refrigeration.

Where Iced Lollipops were being produced on a small scale at the 144 premises stated, the system was two-fold:—

1. A brine refrigerator fitted similar to the smaller type as used at the large factories as stated above.
2. An ordinary refrigerator capable of attaining the required low temperature was used, but this requires overnight freezing.

SUMMARY.

Number of premises visited	410
Number selling Proprietary Brands only	195
Number discontinued manufacturing ..	61
Change of business	2
Temporarily closed	3
Number producing Lollipops	149

The production of Lollipops, is of course, in some form of mould and these vary greatly. The most satisfactory type is made of plastic and is easily scalded out, and does not present any form of metallic contamination. 109 of the 149 producers use this form of mould and their method can, therefore, be said to be satisfactory. They have, however, two faults :—

1. Plastic is an insulator and the time taken to freeze is greater than with metal.
2. They are light, and if used in liquid brine freezing, tend to float, so that brine could get on the Lollipop.

Invariably this form of mould is used in the slow freezing type of refrigerator most commonly used. All producers using plastic moulds have been instructed re efficient sterilization before re-using.

6 Producers use bakelite moulds in slow freezing refrigerators. These are satisfactory under such condition—present no difficulties but proprietors have been instructed re sterilization before re-use.

12 Producers are using Spun Aluminium moulds, some polished, the majority not polished. Advice has been given re sterilization before re-use. The Public Analyst has given it as his opinion that this form of mould does not cause metallic contamination.

This leaves 22 producers who are using metal moulds. There are three types :—

1. Galvanised Iron.
2. Copper with a covering of plastic.
3. Copper.

27 samples of Lollipops produced in metal moulds were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis as to metallic contamination.

SUMMARY.

Number of Producers of Lollipops ..	149
Number using Plastic Moulds ..	109
Number using Bakelite Moulds ..	6
Number using Aluminium Moulds ..	12
Number using Metal Moulds ..	22

In cases where producers are using more than one type of mould, the least satisfactory type has been recorded.

In the case of the 5 wholesale producers in the Borough, the moulds are as follows :—

- 2 use galvanised iron.
- 1 uses copper.
- 1 uses copper covered with plastic.
- 1 uses plastic.

Samples have been taken from producers using all but the plastic type of moulds.

This was the least satisfactory feature, and it should be mentioned that these metal moulds have a most unsavoury appearance, and in some cases produce a Lollipop with a peculiar unpleasant taste. The production of Lollipops in the form of animals involves the use of rubber dividing pieces. These are scalded before use, and appear satisfactory.

The copper moulds with a plastic covering are initially satisfactory, but in very quick time the plastic wears off, or the acid nature of the cordial causes it to come off and the copper is exposed. In one case such a mould, after only two months use was seen to have many bare metal places inside the moulds.

A number of other unsatisfactory circumstances came to light. They are :—

1. Lollipops are often taken out of the moulds and stored in a biscuit tin inside the refrigerator. This soon rusts, with obvious disadvantages, and in all such cases proprietors have been instructed to discontinue this practice.
2. Lollipops are sometimes stored in a refrigerator without any container, and come in contact with the side of the machine which has not been de-frosted. Whilst frost in this way is not likely to cause any inconvenience, a suitable container is preferable.

3. In the case of mobile sales units, so far as can be ascertained "Dricold" is not allowed to come into contact with the Lollipops, being in a separate compartment with vents. It would be very serious if pieces of "Dricold" did get on to the Lollipops.

4. In taking moulds out of the brine system of refrigeration, they drip until all brine is run off. If carried over other frames of moulds already in the refrigerator, drops of brine could fall on the Lollipops producing a distinctly unpleasant taste.

The Public Analyst reported that of the 27 samples submitted for metallic contamination, 5 were affected as follows :—

1.	Lead,	8	parts per million.								
2.	„	1.6	„	„	„						
3.	„	2.0	„	„	„	Copper	0.3	parts per million.			
4.	„	1.0	„	„	„	„	0.3	„	„	„	
5.	„	0.4	„	„	„	„	0.3	„	„	„	

The manufacturers were advised to discontinue the use of these moulds. The conclusion to be drawn from the analyses is that plastic and aluminium moulds do not cause metallic contamination, but that unless metal moulds are properly tinned and the use of lead and copper discontinued, such moulds are liable to affect the safety of the Lollipop as a foodstuff. Until such time as a maximum standard of contamination is forthcoming, further research into this matter will be continued, but as it is proved that certain moulds are the culprits it is submitted that their use should be prohibited.

Water—Bacteriological Examination.

Number of samples taken .. .	47
From Household cold water taps	7
From Public Drinking Fountains	7
From Business Premises .. .	4
From Public Swimming Pools .. .	29
Number of Samples satisfactory .. .	47
Number of samples unsatisfactory .. .	—

Meat and Other Foods.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

There are now 63 persons on the Register of Licensed Slaughtermen.

Slaughterhouses.

	Registered.	Licensed.
December, 1920	39	3
December, 1953	11	1
Public Slaughterhouses	1	—
Number of Inspections (At two Slaughterhouses—see Public Health (Meat) Regulations.) ..	1,261	
Number of Notices to Limewash ..	—	
Number of Notices to provide refuse receptacles	—	
Number of notifications of change of occupier	—	
Letters re Cleanliness, Repairs, etc. ..	—	

Public Slaughterhouse.

With the Government announcement of derationing of meat in June, 1954, the Council were requested by the local Butchers' Association to outline the policy for facilities for slaughtering, with a further request that those slaughterhouses which had not been in use since rationing commenced should be permitted to be used as a temporary measure. As a result, the Ministry of Food were requested to state their policy regarding the erection of a modern abattoir within the Borough. The Ministry's reply did not appear to hold out any hope of early progress being made on the lines desired. The Borough Engineer was instructed to prepare a lay-out plan for a new slaughterhouse, and this is proceeding.

As to Private Slaughterhouses, in 1939—25 were in use, 2 of which were licensed (1 has been in use as requisitioned premises by the Ministry of Food during the period of rationing. The other has been converted to a bakery). The number of private slaughterhouses which have not been used for other purposes was found to be 9. Considerable repairs and improvements would be necessary to make the premises fit for use. The Council resolved that the premises were not suitable for use as slaughterhouses as, in addition to the defects reported it is not reasonably practicable to make them so suitable because of their proximity to residential property.

Certain repairs and additions are to be made to the present Public Slaughterhouse, but these can only be considered to be of a temporary character until such time as a new abattoir can be erected on modern lines.

Manufacture of Foodstuffs.

All premises used or proposed to be used for the preparation of Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Meat (including Sausages) are registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The total number of such premises on the register is 248.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The Ministry of Food took over the slaughtering and allocation of all animals slaughtered, on the 15th January, 1940.

The Public Abattoir and the Co-operative Society's Abattoir in Saltwells Road are used ; a qualified Inspector is employed upon inspection at each of these premises.

The following have been slaughtered and inspected before removal from the slaughterhouses :—

Species		Public Abattoir	Saltwells Road Abattoir
Bulls	.. .. ..	187	163
Bullocks	.. .. ..	3,067	1,754
Cows	.. .. ..	998	772
Heifers	.. .. ..	2,594	1,438
Calves	.. .. ..	4,147	2,055
Sheep	.. .. ..	28,473	17,162
Pigs	.. .. ..	5,931	6,125
Goats	.. .. ..	—	—
		45,397	29,469

Total Slaughtered :— 74,866.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Lambs.	Pigs.	Goats
Number killed ..	9,203	1,770	6,202	45,635	12,056	—
Number inspected ..	9,203	1,770	6,202	45,635	12,056	—
All Diseases Except Tuberculosis.						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	8	32	48	98	40	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	5,648	827	32	2,138	658	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with conditions and diseases other than Tuberculosis	61.46	48.53	1.29	4.90	5.79	—
Tuberculosis Only.						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	16	46	14	—	15	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1,040	742	—	—	326	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	11.47	44.52	0.22	—	2.83	—

(In Lbs.)

CLASSIFICATION OF CONDEMNATIONS—1953.

Disease or Condition	COW		Other Beef	Pork	Mutton	Veal	Offal	Fish	Rabbits	Tinned Goods	Miscell-anous	Total
	Beef	Offal										
Abscesses	28	170	172	110	..	4,385	..	..	..	5,369
Actinomycosis	213	504	42	501	..	127	..	..	..	883
Anaemia	80	..	..	..	314
Arthritis	29	..	..	..	755
Black Quarter	654
Bone Taint	4,139
Braxy	70
Bruising	1,810
Carcinoma	642
Cavernous Angioma	1,311
Congestion	272
Contamination	416
Decomposition	45,925
Emaciation	3,462
Enteritis	1,227
Fever	1,669
Gangrene	147
Immaturity	427
Inflammation	617
Johnes Disease	184
Joint Ill.	393
Leukaemia	86
Mastitis	5,192
Melanosis	20
Metritis	2,114
Moribund	336
Natural Death	1,643
Necrosis	19
Nephritis	552
Oedema (Dropsey)	5,443
Parasites : Fluke	51,277
, Echinococcus	349
, Cysticercus Bovis	219
, Ascaris	163
" Unclassified	2,200
Pericarditis	885
Peritonitis	2,140
Pleurisy	5,205
Pneumonia	2,556
Pyaemia	451
Rickets	106
Septicaemia	1,914
Swine Erysipelas	534
Swine Fever	79
Trauma (Injury)	2,011
Tuberculosis	77,215
Tumours	255
Uraemia	333
Miscellaneous	2,004
Total	47,211	22,801	25,166	11,580	6,320	3,595	78,858	3,023	178	5,783
Total for 1952	63,995	31,291	28,701	14,596	4,413	85,554	4,594	34	21,462	3,489
												235,987
												262,001

Of the 74,866 animals slaughtered, 63,138 or 84.335% were found to be sound and unaffected by disease and conditions of any nature; 2,199 or 2.937% were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and 9,529 or 12.728% were found to be affected with other diseases or conditions.

Particulars of Surrenders and Seizures of Unsound Animals and Meat.

Year.	Number of Voluntary Surrenders of diseased carcases or part carcases or internal organs.		Number of Seizures (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcases or part carcases or internal organs.		Totals.
	Tuber-culosis.	Other Conditions.	Tuber-culosis.	Other Conditions.	
1949	2,205	15,286	..	..	17,491
1950	2,103	14,338	..	..	16,441
1951	2,324	11,344	..	..	13,668
1952	2,349	10,178	..	..	12,527
1953	2,199	9,529	..	..	11,728
Year	Whole Carcasses affected.		Part Carcasses affected.		Organs only affected.
	..	368	387	387	16,736
1950	..	340	470	470	15,631
1951	..	355	537	537	12,776
1952	..	391	686	686	11,450
1953	..	317	644	644	10,767

Surrenders and Seizures of Food.

Whenever beasts and calves are found to be affected with Generalised Tuberculosis, notification is given to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector. The notification of calves with Congenital Tuberculosis gives the Veterinary Inspector the opportunity of attempting to trace the Dam. This has been possible on numerous occasions, and the dam in question has been dealt with.

Below is a list of Food found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption. All were surrendered and destroyed :—

Species.	Affected with Tuberculosis.			Affected with other Diseases and Conditions.			Total.		
	No.	Stones.	Lbs.	No.	Stones.	Lbs.	No.	Stones.	Lbs.
Beasts ..	62	2,201	11	40	1,149	—	102	3,350	11
Pigs ..	15	190	2	40	290	3	55	480	5
Sheep & Lambs	—	—	—	98	315	3	98	315	3
Calves ..	14	61	8	48	158	1	62	219	9
Beef ..	—	1,167	3	—	651	11	—	1,819	—
Pork ..	—	246	4	—	100	7	—	346	11
Mutton ..	—	—	—	—	136	3	—	136	3
Veal ..	—	9	8	—	27	8	—	37	2
Offal ..	—	1,638	11	—	5,622	8	—	7,261	5
Fish ..	—	—	—	—	215	13	—	215	13
Rabbits ..	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	12	10
Canned Goods	—	—	—	22,793	2,248	—	22,793	2,248	—
Vegetables ..	—	—	—	—	280	—	—	280	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	133	1	—	133	1
Totals ..	5,515	5	—	11,340	12	—	16,856	3	—
	(34.471 Tons)			(70.880 Tons)			(105.351 Tons)		

The total weight of butchers' meat and other foodstuffs surrendered during the year amounted to 16,856 stones 3 lbs. as compared with 18,714 stones 5 lbs. in 1952 and 20,013 stones 5 lbs. in 1951.

Of the 13,966 stones 7 lbs. of butchers' meat condemned, 5,515 stones 5 lbs. were affected with tuberculosis.

All condemned butchers' Meat was disposed of by the Ministry of Food by contract to producers of Fertilisers and Animal Feeding Stuffs. All other condemned food was disposed of by incineration.

During the past five years, the incidence of tuberculosis in animals slaughtered for human consumption was as follows :—

Year.	Number of Animals		
	Slaughtered.	Number.	Percentage.
1949	55,013	2,205	4.009
1950	60,902	2,103	3.453
1951	59,894	2,324	3.880
1952	73,135	2,349	3.212
1953	74,866	2,199	2.937

Cysticercus Bovis

There were 20 cases during the year of carcases found to have minor infestations of Cysticercus Bovis. The carcase in each case was kept in a cold store for 21 days in accordance with the Ministry of Food Instructions.

Adulteration of Foodstuffs.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-40.

During the year, 274 samples were analysed for the presence of preservatives, all being declared genuine.

Chemical Analysis of Food and Drugs.

309 informal and 119 formal samples were taken as below, during the year all of which were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

	Informal.	Formal.
Almond Essence ..	2	—
Arrowroot ..	1	—
Aspirin ..	1	—
Bacon ..	12	—
Baking Powder ..	5	—
Bi-carbonate of Soda ..	2	—
Boracic Acid ..	2	—
Borax ..	2	—
Butter ..	12	—
Camphorated Oil ..	3	—
Castor Oil ..	2	—
Cheese ..	12	—
Cocoa ..	3	—
Coconut ..	4	—
Coffee ..	3	—
Cooking Fat ..	12	—
Currants ..	3	—
Curry Powder ..	1	—
Custard Powder ..	4	—
Epsom Salts ..	3	—
Glauber Salts ..	1	—
Gregory Powder ..	2	—
Ground Almonds ..	2	—
Ground Cinnamon ..	1	—

		Informal.	Formal.
Ice Cream	..	94	1
Iodine	..	2	—
Jam	..	11	—
Jelly—Table	..	2	—
Lemon Curd	..	2	—
Lemon Essence	..	2	—
Lemon Peel	..	1	—
Lollipops	..	27	—
Margarine	..	12	—
Marmalade	..	1	—
Meat Paste	..	3	—
Milk	..	—	118
Mustard	..	4	—
Non-Brewed Condiment		1	—
Parrish's Chemical Food		2	—
Pepper	..	1	—
Pudding Mixture	..	1	—
Raisins	..	2	—
Saccharine Tablets	..	1	—
Salad Cream	..	2	—
Sauce	..	8	—
Shredded Beef Suet	..	1	—
Spice—Mixed	..	3	—
Sponge Mixture	..	2	—
Sugar	..	12	—
Sultanas	..	2	—
Tea	..	12	—
Tomato Ketchup	..	1	—
Xmas Pudding	..	1	—
Zinc Ointment	..	1	—
		<hr/> 309	<hr/> 119
Total	..	<hr/> 428	

425 Samples were returned as Genuine and 3 samples "Not Genuine." 1 Sample was an Informal sample of Lollipops, being manufactured from cordials and water, and frozen in an Ice-Cream Conservor. This sample contained 8 parts per million of lead, and examination of the moulds proved these to be the cause. The moulds were withdrawn from use, replaced by plastic moulds, advice given to the manufacturer, and no further action taken. The remaining 2 "Not Genuine" samples were of Ice-Cream. An Informal sample was deficient in fat content to the extent of 36.4%. This was followed by a Formal sample which proved to be 42% deficient in fat content, resulting in proceedings being instituted against the Manufacturer. (See Magisterial Proceedings No. 13, page 118).

Margarine.

Number of Manufacturers	—
Number of Wholesale Dealers	22
Number of Premises Registered	22

Butter.

There are 3 factories registered for the manufacture of Butter.

Public Houses and Hotels.

Number Registered	100
Number of Inspections	193

The whole of the Public Houses and Hotels have been visited. The Brewery Companies have co-operated and carried out some requirements of the Department with reference to Sanitary Accommodation and the provision of an adequate supply of hot and cold water with trapped sinks. Further alterations and additions to Sanitary Accommodation are to be carried out.

Snack Bars.

Number Registered	18
Number of Inspections	33

Cafes.

Number Registered	31
Number of Inspections	94

All Snack Bars and Cafes have been regularly inspected and the Proprietors when requested to carry out improvements have co-operated.

Hotel Kitchens.

Number Registered	10
Number of Inspections	12

Food Shops.

These are regularly inspected and the Department have insisted on the provision of adequate hot and cold water being at all times available. During the past 6 years, 535 water heaters have been provided. By the provision of these amenities it is hoped that the shop assistants will make good use of them in order to keep their hands in a cleanly condition at all times.

School Kitchens and Dining Halls.

Number of School Kitchens ..	..	15
Number of Dining Halls ..	..	59
Inspections made .. ..	..	10

Works Canteens.

Number recorded .. ..	..	28
Number of visits paid .. ..	..	11

The Works Canteens are periodically inspected and are maintained in a reasonably satisfactory condition. The majority are maintained by Industrial Catering Establishments.

Whenever minor improvements or suggestions for improving the service have been made, every co-operation has been given by those responsible.



Magisterial Proceedings.

No. of Case	Complaint	Result
1.	Failing to comply with Public Health Act Notice to abate Nuisances.	Case withdrawn on payment of costs (3/6d.), the work having been satisfactorily completed.
2.	do.	Ordered to carry out necessary repairs within 21 days.
3.	do.	Case withdrawn, work having been satisfactorily completed.
4.	Contravening Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ; Section 3 : " Selling certain food, namely, a Raspberry Flan, which contained a Nail ".	Fined £1 and special costs (£1 16s. 0d.).
5.	Failing to comply with Public Health Act Notice to abate Nuisances.	Case withdrawn, work having been satisfactorily completed.

No. of Case	Complaint	Result
6.	Contravening Public Health Act, 1936 ; Section 154 : " Giving an article in exchange for rags to a person under the age of 14 years ".	Fined £1 10s. 0d.
7.	Contravening Public Health Act, 1936 ; Section 154 : " Giving toy windmill to child under the age of 14 years, in exchange for rags ".	Fined £2 0s. 0d.
8.	Contravening Public Health Act, 1936 ; Section 154 : " Giving toy balloon in exchange for rags to a person under the age of 14 years ".	Fined £2 0s. 0d.
9.	Contravening Public Health Act, 1936 ; Section 154 : " Giving toy windmill to child under the age of 14 years, in exchange for rags ".	Fined £5 0s. 0d.
10.	Contravening Public Health Act, 1936 ; Section 154 : " Giving balloon to child under the age of 14 years, in exchange for rags ."	Fined £1 0s. 0d.
11.	do.	Fined £2 0s. 0d.
12.	do.	Fined £2 0s. 0d.

No. of Case	Complaint	Result
13.	Contravening the Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1953 : " Selling Ice-Cream containing 2.90% of Fat ".	Fined £2 0s. 0d. and costs (£2 0s.0d.).
14.	Contravening Public Health Act, 1936 ; Section 154 : " Giving a balloon in exchange for rags to a child under the age of 14 years ".	Fined £3 0s. 0d.
15.	Failing to comply with Public Health Act Notice to abate Nuisances.	Order made to abate nuisances within 21 days. Ordered to pay 8/6d. by way of Legal Costs.
16.	do.	Case withdrawn subject to payment of costs (4/-d.), work having been satisfactorily completed.
17.	do.	Order made to abate nuisances within 21 days.
18.	Contravening Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ; Sections 3 and 83 : " Selling a Meat Pie containing a Fly ".	Case proved. Defendants discharged absolutely, on payment of special costs (38/6d.).

**STATISTICAL
TABLES**

TABLE I.

ABSTRACT OF HEALTH REPORTS.

Deaths classified in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

TABLE II. NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1953, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED												TOTAL		
	At All Ages		0—		1—		3—		5—		10—		15—		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Food Poisoning	20	31	3	3	5	7	1	5	2	3	..	..	51
Diphtheria	119	162	..	1	..	2	..	18	..	36	..	..	..
Scarlatina	474	486	38	29	175	177	163	37	54	85	6	3	281
Measles (excluding Rubella)	259	283	17	32	79	62	82	104	76	92	3	2	960
Whooping Cough	764	751	24	33	113	131	153	147	446	405	21	25	542
Chicken-Pox	1515
Enteric Fever
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) (Non Paralytic)
Dysentery	216	240	15	14	53	55	51	49	49	49	12	10	27
Puerperal Pyrexia	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	512
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	456
Meningococcal Infections	103
Erysipelas
Acute Primary Pneumonia
Influenzal Pneumonia
Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculosis
Malaria
Total	2074	2250	103	116	457	451	492	529	730	730	50	67	92

TABLE IIa.

Annual Return of Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected).

1. Local Authority : County Borough of Middlesbrough.
Year 1953.

2. Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected). Returned to
Registrar General.

1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total
2	9	20	20	51

3. Outbreaks due to Identified Agents.

Total Outbreaks—Nil. Total Cases—Nil.

4. Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause.

Total Outbreaks—Nil. Total Cases—Nil.

5. Single Cases—

Agent identified.	Unknown cause.	Total.
38 cases Salmonella.	13	51

TABLE III.
Registrar's General Statistics, 1953.

AREA : MIDDLESBROUGH COUNTY BOROUGH.

(1) Estimated Mid-Year Resident Population—147,900.

(2)		Live Births allocated to Borough	Still Births allocated to Borough
Total			
Legitimate and	Males ..	1,587	44
Illegitimate } Females ..		1,578	40
Illegitimate	Males ..	64	2
	Females ..	90	5

(3) **Notifiable Infectious Diseases.**

Number of cases notified during the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1953.

Meningo- coccal Infections	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Smallpox.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Typhoid.	Para- Typhoid.	Total
8	281	542	..	6	960	..	56	103	..	2	1,958

(4) **Area Comparability Factor—**

Births — 1.01

Deaths — 1.21

TABLE IV.

Deaths Registered in the Borough during

CAUSE OF DEATH.	M.	F.	At all ages	under one year	1 and under 2 yrs.		2 and under 3 yrs.		3 and under 4 yrs.	
				
Tuberculosis Resp.	23	17	40	..	..	..	..	..
Other	3	5	8	..	2	..	..	..
Syphilitic Disease	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria
Whooping Cough
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	6	5	11	3	..	..	..	..
Malignant Neoplasm										
Stomach	28	21	49	..	..	..	..	..
Lung, Bronchus.	62	12	74	..	..	..	..	..
Breast	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
Uterus	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	75	64	139	..	..	..	..	1
{ Leukaemia										
Aleukaemia	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
Diabetes	3	10	13	..	..	..	..	..
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	94	110	204	..	..	..	..	..
{ Coronary Disease										
Angina	138	80	218	..	..	..	..	..
Hypertension with Heart Disease										
Other Heart Disease	120	158	278	..	..	..	..	..
Other Circulatory Disease	46	32	78	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	6	5	11	1	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	68	50	118	48	2	2	..	..
Bronchitis	63	32	95	2	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	10	3	13	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	11	2	13	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea			5	4	9	4	1	..	..	..
Nephritis and Nephrosis	8	16	24	1	..	..	..	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	14	12	26	19	1	..	..	..
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	122	131	253	98	4	..	..	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	17	4	21	..	2	..	..	..
All Other Accidents	54	20	74	3	1	..	..	1
Suicide	7	6	13	..	..	..	..	..
Homicide and Operations of War	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total	1,014	832	1,846	181	16	2	..	5

1953 classified according to Ages.

AGES AT DEATH											Non-Resident	TOTAL
4 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 10 yrs.	10 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 20 yrs.	20 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 35 yrs.	35 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 55 yrs.	55 and under 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and over	Deaths in Public Institutions		
..	6	6	7	7	6	8	14	5	40
..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	7	4	8
..	4	1	5	2	5
..
..
..
..	1	1	2
..	1	1	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
..	2	1	2
..	2	1	2
..	1	..	..	..	4	3	9	3	11
..	1	..	..	..	4	3	9	3
..	1	..	5	12	31	16	49
..	2	17	28	27	22	74
..	5	3	2	4	5	4	14
..	4	..	6	2	1	10
..	1	1	..	1	1	7	26	27	74	66	23	139
1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	2	6	2	8
..	1	2	10	7	3	13
..	1	4	19	37	143	84	21	204
..	6	18	51	143	57	23	218
..	1	2	10	1	14	20	230	83	23	278
..	4	1	4	9	60	29	5	78
..	1	..	2	1	6	4	1	11
..	..	1	..	1	..	1	6	14	43	67	27	118
..	1	..	..	3	15	20	53	23	6	95
..	2	1	4	6	10	2	13
..	2	4	3	4	12	5	13
..	1	1	..	2	..	..	9	6	9
..	..	2	1	1	4	2	1	4	8	14	9	24
..	1	1	..	1	..	4	14	17	4	18
..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	3
..	2	3	..	2	8	8	14	29	83	182	85	253
..	1	2	2	2	..	2	2	3	7	18	8	21
..	..	1	1	2	9	5	11	7	33	53	27	74
..	3	2	1	5	2	1	..	13
..	1
1	7	10	8	21	53	63	178	300	1,001	850	318	1846

TABLE IVa

Deaths Registered outside the Borough

CAUSE OF DEATH	M.	F.	At all ages	AGES AT DEATH			
				0—	1—	2—	3—
Tuberculosis, Resp.	2	2	..	..	..
" Other	1	1	..	..	..
Syphilitic Disease
Malignant Neoplasm							
" Stomach	..	2	2	4	..	..	..
" Lung, Bronchus	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
" Breast	5	5	..	..	..
" Uterus	6	6	..	..	..
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	..	11	5	16	..	..	..
Diabetes	..	1	3	4	..	..	..
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	..	8	18	26	..	..	..
Coronary Disease							
Angina	..	17	10	27	..	..	..
Hypertension with Heart Disease					
Other Heart Disease	..	6	14	20	..	..	..
Other Circulatory Disease	..	2	6	8	..	..	..
Influenza
Pneumonia	..	1	2	3	1	..	..
Bronchitis	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	3	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	4	1	5	..	..	..
Nephritis and Nephrosis
Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	..	2	2	4	4	..	..
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	..	13	12	25	9	..	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
All other Accidents	..	10	3	13	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	89	95	184	14	..	1

of Middlesbrough Residents during 1953.

AGES AT DEATH

4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	Deaths in Public Institu- tions	Total
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..
..	1	1	2	4	4
..	2	..	1	2	3
..	1	2	2	5	5
..	1	1	4	6	6
..	1	1	1	4	9	14	16
..	4	4	4
..	1	2	3	20	22	26
..	1	5	12	9	17	27
..	2	1	3	14	17	20
..	1	..	..	7	6	8
..
..	3	3
..	1	1	2	4	4
..	1	..	2	3	3
..	1	4	5	5
..
..	1	1	2	2
..	4	4
..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	10	23	25
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3
..	..	3	1	1	..	3	2	..	3	5	13
..	..	5	2	4	3	9	20	30	96	149	184

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY — 1953.

Registered Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under 1 year.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks Neonatal	4 weeks & under 3 months	3 months & under 6 months	6 months & under 9 months	9 months & under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year		
Smallpox		
Chicken-pox		
Measles		
Scarlet Fever		
Whooping Cough		
Diphtheria & Croup		
Erysipelas		
Tuberculous Meningitis		
Abdominal Tuberculosis		
Other Tuberculosis		
Meningitis	2	..	..	2	..	1	3		
Convulsions		
Laryngitis		
Bronchitis	1	1	..	2		
Pneumonia	5	1	1	..	7	10	16	12	3	48
Influenza	1	1	
Gastro-Enteritis	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	5
Syphilis		
Rickets		
Suffocation, Overlying	1	1	
Injury at Birth	8	8	..	1	..	9	
Atelectasis	11	1	12	12	
Congenital Malformation	3	5	1	2	11	6	1	1	19	
Premature Birth	47	2	1	1	51	3	54	
Asphyxia, Regurgitation	3	3	1	1	..	5	
Intussusception	1	1	
Haemorrhagic Disease	4	4	4	
Other Causes	5	1	6	1	3	7	..	17
	86	11	4	4	105	27	22	23	4	181		

TABLE VI — PREMATURE INFANTS.

Return for year ended 31st December, 1953.

1. Number of premature live-births notified (as adjusted by transferred notifications):—

(a) in hospital	..	..	..	107
(b) at home	..	..	..	143
(c) in private nursing homes	..	..	..	8
Total	..	..	..	258

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

Weight at Birth (1)	Born in Hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		
	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (3)	Survived 28 days (4)	Total (2)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (5)	Survived 28 days (6)	Total (5)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (8)	Survived 28 days (9)	Total (8)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (11)	Survived 28 days (12)	Total (11)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (14)	Survived 28 days (15)	Total (14)
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	18	9	27	2	1	3	6	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
Over 3 lb. 4 oz., up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.)	19	3	14	15	3	12	11	..	8	1	..	1	..	..	1
Over 4 lb. 6 oz., up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.)	21	..	19	10	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Over 4 lb. 15 oz., up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.)	49	1	46	32	1	91	7	..	5	4	..	4	..	..	..
Total	107	13	84	119	5	114	24	2	14	7	..	7	1	..	1

TABLE VII.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952.

**PART I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1953,
to the 31st December, 1953, in the area of the County Borough.**

AGE PERIODS.	Formal Notifications.													
	Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis.													
	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males	1	3	4	8	2	10	14	32	25	29	26	8	1	163
Respiratory, Females	1	1	6	6	7	17	30	33	14	14	5	3		137
Non-Respiratory, Males			1	1		1	2	3	1	1				10
Non-Respiratory, Females	1			4	1	1	4	2	2	1		1		17

PART II.—New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION	Number of Cases in Age Groups.													
	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	TOTAL
Death Returns from Local Registrars ..	Respiratory M	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	5 (A)
		F	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 (B)
	Non- Respiratory F	M	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (C)
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1 (D)
Death Returns from Registrar- General (Trans- ferable deaths)	Respiratory M	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2 (A)
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(B)
	Non- Respiratory F	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(C)
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(D)
Posthumous Notifications ..	Respiratory M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(A)
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(B)
	Non- Respiratory F	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(C)
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(D)
TOTALS (A) (B) (C) (D)														7 1 1 1

TABLE VIII.
Cancer.

DEATH RATES PER 1,000.

Year	Middlesbrough			England and Wales
1940	1.56
1941	1.74
1942	1.75
1943	1.86
1944	1.49
1945	1.68
1946	1.86
1947	1.92
1948	1.61
1949	1.71
1950	2.06
1951	1.67
1952	1.66
1953	1.91

TABLE IX.
Deaths from Cancer.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

At ages		Male	Female	Total
1 to 5 years	—	—
5 to 45 years	8	8
45 to 65 years	68	54
65 and over	83	62
Total	159	124
		—	—	—
		—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1930—1953.

TABLE X.

YEAR	Est. Population.	LIVE BIRTHS.		STILL BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		INFANT DEATHS.		MATERNAL DEATHS.	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Est. Pop'n.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Est. Pop'n.	Under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks — 12 Months.	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
						Sepsis	Other	Total	Number	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	
1930	133,100	3,304	26.53	142	42.90	1,760	14.13	147	114	261	79
1931	138,900	2,968	21.36	142	42.90	1,954	14.07	125	172	297	100
1932	140,000	2,841	20.46	125	42.14	1,800	12.96	127	113	240	84
1933	139,500	2,659	19.07	143	51.03	1,863	13.35	92	150	242	91
1934	139,550	2,749	19.69	142	51.62	1,838	13.17	101	116	217	79
1935	140,000	2,836	20.25	137	48.31	1,851	13.22	107	137	244	86
1936	140,000	2,589	18.50	124	45.70	1,712	12.23	73	115	188	73
1937	139,600	2,719	19.50	115	40.60	1,927	13.80	108	140	248	91
1938	139,800	2,765	19.80	109	37.90	1,721	12.31	115	85	200	72
1939	139,900	2,583	18.50	134	49.30	1,828	13.06	75	119	194	75
1940	129,800	2,679	20.60	129	46.10	1,956	15.10	95	97	192	72
1941	126,100	2,642	20.90	95	35.20	1,896	15.00	65	134	199	75
1942	123,900	2,468	19.92	113	20.83	1,768	14.26	138	57	195	79
1943	122,400	2,538	20.73	79	21.38	1,724	14.08	83	83	166	65
1944	126,920	2,867	22.58	107	22.43	1,656	13.04	114	75	189	65
1945	128,620	2,691	20.92	95	34.10	1,634	12.70	130	85	215	80
1946	137,730	3,398	24.67	111	31.34	1,701	12.35	142	50	192	56
1947	140,460	3,631	25.85	111	29.40	1,793	12.77	117	115	232	64
1948	143,400	3,321	23.16	81	23.81	1,640	11.44	75	84	159	48
1949	145,050	3,077	21.21	62	19.75	1,752	12.08	93	64	157	51
1950	145,500	3,121	21.45	88	28.20	1,782	12.25	62	111	173	55
1951	146,600	3,073	20.95	71	22.58	1,723	11.75	61	48	109	35
1952	147,200	3,098	21.05	70	22.10	1,591	10.81	52	50	102	33
1953	147,900	3,165	21.40	84	25.85	1,714	11.59	62	115	36	..

TABLE XI.

Summary of Register of Blind Persons, 1953.

No. of Cases on Register at 31.12.52	No. of New Cases	No. of Deaths and Removals out of area	No. of Cases de-certified	No. of Cases on Register at 31.12.53
304	39	52	..	291
ANALYSIS OF REGISTER.				
			at 1st Jan. 1953	at 31st Dec. 1953
Children :—			M. I	F. I
Under 5 years of age	..	..	..	..
5—15 years of age :—				
At School	..	..	1	..
Not at School	..	..	..	..
Adults over 16 yrs. of age :—				
Under Training	..	..	3	1
Not Training, but Trainable	..		1	..
Employed at Blind Institute or elsewhere	..	..	31	5
Old age Pensioners with supplementary assistance	..	..	99	100
Dependants	..	..	..	19
Widow's Pension	..	..	..	3
Others	..	..	25	15
	TOTAL	..	161	143
			M.	F.
AGE PERIODS :—				
0—5 yrs.	..	..	1	..
5—16 yrs.	..	..	1	..
16—21 yrs.	..	..	4	2
21—40 yrs.	..	..	18	11
40—50 yrs.	..	..	20	10
50—60 yrs.	..	..	19	14
60—65 yrs.	..	..	18	13
65—70 yrs.	..	..	22	18
70—80 yrs.	..	..	29	45
80—90 yrs.	..	..	26	27
90 and over	..	..	3	3
	TOTAL	..	161	143
			M.	F.

TABLE XII.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913—1938.

	During 1953				Total Cases on Authority's Registers as at 1.1.1954			
	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Particulars of cases reported during 1953.								
(a) Cases at 31st December ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with". Action taken on reports by :—								
(i) Local Education Authorities on children								
(1) While at school or liable to attend school	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) On leaving special schools .. .. .. ..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..
(3) On leaving ordinary schools .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Police or by Courts .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(iii) Other sources .. .. .. ..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st December as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground .. .. .. ..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
(c) Cases reported, but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December and thus excluded from (a) or (b) .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total number of cases reported during the year ..	7	2	9	14	..	..	..	..
2. Disposal of cases.								
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number—								
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision ..	7	2	6	8	43	31	87	94
(ii) Placed under Guardianship .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety" .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Admitted to Institutions .. .. .. ..	..	..	1	2	25	11	116	64
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number—								
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision ..	..	..	2	4	1	1	3	3
(ii) Action unnecessary .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Item 2	7	2	9	14	69	43	206	161
3. Classification of defectives in the Community on 1.1.54.								
(a) Cases included in item 2 (a) (i) to (iii) above in need of institutional care :—								
(1) In urgent need of institutional care :—								
(i) "cot and chair" cases .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..
(ii) ambulant low grade cases .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1
(iii) medium grade cases .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2
(iv) high grade cases .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	1
(2) Not in urgent need of institutional care								
(i) "cot and chair" cases .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
(ii) ambulant low grade cases .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	2
(iii) medium grade cases .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	7
(iv) high grade cases .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	4
Total of item 3 (a) .. ..	..	..	..	..	18	8	18	18

	Under age 16				Aged 16 and over			
	M.		F.		M.		F.	
3. (b) Of the cases included in items 2 (a) (i) and (ii) and 2 (b) (i) overleaf, number considered suitable for :—								
(i) occupation centre	33	21	..	..
(ii) industrial centre	12	..
(iii) home training
Total of item 3 (b)	33	21	12	..
(c) Of the cases included in item 3 (b) number receiving training on 1.1.54 :—								
(i) in occupation centre	26	18	..	..
(ii) in industrial centre	12	..
(iii) at home
Total of item 3 (c)	26	18	12	..

4. Number of Mental Defectives who were in Institutions, under Community Care (including Voluntary Supervision) or in "Places of Safety" on 1st January, 1953, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of care during 1953.

		M.	F.	T.
(a) Ceased to be under care	..	..	19	13
(b) Died, removed from area, or lost sight of	..	2	2	4
Total		21	15	36

5. Of the total number of mental defectives under Supervision or Guardianship or no longer under care.

(a) Number who have given birth to children while unmarried during 1953 .. Nil

	Males	Females
(b) Number who have married during 1953

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